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ORIGINAL POETRY.

"THE LYRE I TOUCHED."

The Lyre I touched—when on my view
Young Fancy first had birth,
When thought was innocent as new,
Nor knew a stain of earth;
It poured a wild and blithesome lay,
Without one note of sorrow,
For all the joys of yesterday
Were matured on the morrow.

The Lyre I touched—in Love's green bowers,
At Virgin Beauty's shrine;
Its note was blended as the hours
Were constant love-beams shine:
For Love and Truth were plighted there
With deep and fond emotion,
And life was bright and joyous, when
Youth paid the heart's devotion.

The Lyre I touched—when the rude storm
Had laid the blossoms low,
Which Youth had twined round Beauty's form
And decked her happy brow;
Its note in altered numbers fell—
It woke a pensive feeling,
As when within the leafless dell
Autumnal winds are stealing.

The Lyre I touched—when the sear wreath
Was dashed from Joy's bright crest,
And Sorrow took it from the heath
To wither on my breast;
It sang the joys in memory's taste
Which rest were feebly glowing,
Nor dreamed I pleasure reigned no more
The while its notes were flowing.

The Lyre I touched—I'll touch no more,
Its chords shall ever sleep;
For Fancy's airy dreams is o'er,
She mines but to weep;
And Hope hath fled—on added mound
The waving grass discloses,
And weary footsteps linger round
Where all my peace reposes. WILFRID.

LINES.

I dreamed—I saw a stern and giant form,
Rolling o'er lonely earth, a lurid storm;
And like the livid lightning's flashy fire,
With more than meteor swiftness, blazed his ire;
And while the smokey clouds around him curled,
His leaden bolts, the hellish demon hurled;
And mothers fathers heaved the heartfelt sigh,
And grief gushed forth from the full mothers' eye,—
Widows and orphans, weeping o'er the plain,
And love-left maidens, formed his heartless train;
While o'er the earth he wheeled his gory car,
And death as empress the God of War.

I looked again—but oh! the wonderous change,
In every limb of the eye's vast range,
The earth is robed in universal bloom,
And flowrets blow upon the soldier's tomb;
The peasant's cot presents a festive scene,
And youth is sporting on the velvet green;
The fields are waving with the yellow grain,
And plenty gives her treasures to the swain!
See you fair form that clasps her snow-white plumes,
Who spreads the riches, and the breeze perfumes;
She, by her blessings, speaks her full release,
And mankind shout to welcome heaven-born Peace.
ELIA.

THE PSEUDO-CRITIC:

Or, the Learned Pig in the Flower Garden.

Thou bristling Swine! what dost thou there,
In Poesy's verdant garden—where
The Muses' children strew the flowers
That on Parnassian mountains grew—
Where Fancy rears perennial bowers,
That bloom in beauty ever new?
Why com'st thou from the filthy mire,
A Satyr in the Muses' throng,
To gnar—while Genius strikes the lyre
In immortality of song.

Com'st thou with grisly snout to rout
Where Genius's child, with airy foot,
Trips lightly through Arcadian groves,
Plucking bright garlands for his brow,—
Where Friendship unmolested roves,
Nor dreams of such a foe as thou!
Or com'st thou there to nurse the flowers
With filth which thou hast with thee brought—
Or think'st thou by thy grunting powers,
Harmonious Minstrels will be taught?

Whee! whee! Avaunt—from hallowed ground,
Nor more disturb with swinish sound,
And swinish deeds, the calm retreat
Where Reds hold converse with the Muse,—
Where Genius rears his airy seat,
And flowers are fresh with fragrant dews—
Why com'st thou there to spoil the bloom
Of flowers that in that bower have sprung?
Avaunt! or meet the common doom
Of other swine—be "yoked and wrung."

And ye who in the Muses' bowers
Have cast coiled garlands gay and sweet,
Should heed it not, although your flowers
And blooming wreaths, his snout should meet,
And "Rides," who with fairy hand,
A brighter wreath by far hath wove
Than boasted when fair Amadis's wand,
Waved all the witcheries of love;
And Rides, though thy flowery braid
He soon contumed and thrown away,
Yet be not grieved, sweet minstrel maid,
Its bloom is sweet as fragrant May;
A pig-eyed band of thorn hadst made,
Its fate were worse than this, I trow,
Nor had I cut a withery braid
To twist around his learned brow. WILFRID.

TO MOSES.

Sunt quibus in Satyra videar nimis acer. Hor.

The mischief produced by pretenders to critical discrimination, is much greater than is generally supposed, and deserves more frequent and pointed castigation than it has generally received.—*Omicron.*

Too long have slumbering lyres their efforts spar'd,
To rear a lay where impudence has glar'd;
Too long neglected, has an answering pen
Forgot to notice the ungenerous strain
That springs so wildly from your hateful brain?
You would I ween th' unpleasing subject dare,
If you had kept your ventures from the fair.
If (as it appears) you aim to vex
The fair, confine your strictures to your sex,
Shun no female—sinner, learn to be
Content within the bounds of modesty.
Rather instead their feelings to offend,
You should more gallantly their cause defend:
In virtuous women see their failings not,
But let them be unnoticed or forgot.

Then, forsooth, should ever grateful Kat
Thank Moses, for the lessons and the zeal
With which his compliments to her be paid,
And such encomiums, so profusely made:
Indeed, the rules advice you give to her,
Might with propriety to you refer.

Pretended critics are the Muses' curse.
Why then should you descend upon her verse:
Pretended critic! Thunder! what a name,
To swell the speaking trump of future fame!
Such critics are like parsons, sadly fated,
As such their characters are always hated.
To read aloud sermons, at the best a bore is,
From thence Houses down to those of Moses.

"Once on a time," (as story books commence)
Possessing, as to the gift, true excellence,
An Ass* presented the critic's part to play,
And gave his judgement with a horrid bray.
He must selected from a numerous group
A lumbering crew, and bade her quick "strike up"
Her paces—the hard-mouth gaping with surprise,
While her companions stared with wondering eyes.
"Come, come, beeus," exclaimed the impatient beast,
"Indeed," said she, "I'm not in any haste."
"But I say," quoth the crouching Ass,
"I'm sure yours will all prickly surpass."
"Sir," she rejoined, "I never wood the Muse,
And see be one thing, I would not excuse
Such impudence—you're not so much
To blame, as if there never had been such.
But as a truth that in the human race
There's many a man in this that sets the Ass."

Thus terminated this short colloquy,
And each departed with a cool "good-bye."
Little could many before the fray,
Nor he had told his thoughts—as then might say
The Ass in braying "lost in such hideous strain,
Never can wish to hear him bray again."

But I must put a stop to my career,
Not that I'm tired—but because I fear
The next he published, should I further wander,
By Moses Atkinson & Alexander. AARON.

*I would not have introduced a brute to you, had you not given me a precedent, in comparing "a friend to the musical" to one—in your publication of the 16th of Dec. ult., "Once on a time a donkey," &c.

MUSIC.

Say not through life unblest we rove,
Where Music's spell is near,
For who could list to lips they love,
And feel their sounds were dear.

O Music is an airy dream,
Which wraps each music in extacy,
The soul of every Poet's theme,
His thrilling lay of minstrelsy.

Oh say not then through life we rove,
Unblest with joyful beams,
Since Music and fair Woman's love,
Illume its transient scenes. E.

TO IDA.

Sweet Maid! I've cull'd this simple flow'r
To grace thy braided hair,
While dewy gems the evening hour
Has deck'd its leaves so fair—
When far away, fond memory oft
Will paint these still as true
As when I heard thee whisper soft,
The last sad word, Adieu!

Then fix wear this lovely flow'r
While wet with evening's tear,
'Tis weeping for the parting hour
Which now, alas! is near.
And if the bliss of by-past days
By thee should be forgot,
Let this sweet flow'r but meet thy gaze,
"I will breathe, "Forget me not." HENRY.

THE MORALIST.

"Overcome evil with good," or exhortation by means of kindness.

Mr. ——, a friend of mine, says a correspondent of the London Monthly Repository, found that one of his clerks had wronged him considerably. Without appearing to have discovered the circumstance, Mr. —— desired the young man to come to his dwelling-house in the afternoon; he watched for his arrival, opened the door himself, and after leading him up into a chamber, and locking the door, informed him that all his misconduct was made known. Pale and trembling the offender dropped upon his knees.—The master bade him not be terrified at the *punishment*, but think of the *guilt* of the deed which he had done; and after saying as much as he thought would be profitable, he left him, carrying the key from the outside of the door. Before night he took him refreshments, and talking to him again desired him to go to bed and reflect. He treated him in the same way through the whole of the next day, suffering no one to enter the room but himself, and endeavouring to impress his mind in a manner that you will imagine better than I can describe. When the succeeding day drew to a close, he visited him for the last time, saying "I now come to release you; here is a letter to a friend of mine in London, who knows nothing of your crime, and will give you *immediate employment*. Here is money, (added he, putting a purse *into his hand,*) to support you till your first quarter's salary becomes due." He then conducted him out of the house unseen by any one. This benevolent treatment awakened the gratitude and effected the reformation of the young man, who is now a person of highly respectable character.

THE CHRISTIAN & THE WORLDLING.

This life to the worldling is one continued dream—a fairy land in which his senses are bewildered, an ignis fatuus which leads on the miserable wanderer in the pursuit of what he never attains, till death breaks the enchantment, and the wretched victim of his own follies is awakened to inconceivable woe.

But if life is a dream to others, it is not so to the Christian. It is with him the morning of eternity; he wakes and watches, while those around him sleep, and enjoys all the blissful realities of certain existence. The day-spring from on high diffuses its light through his soul, while many of his fellow-travellers are enveloped in darkness. With him, time loses its fleetness, the world its follies, and the grave its terrors. He stands upon a point, from whence he perceives all perishing around him; but though the earth should recede from his footsteps—even though the everlasting mountains may tremble, and the perpetual hills may bow, yet he, in exulting adoration, stands fast, the immutable promises of Jehovah are his sure foundation, and the atoning blood of Christ his certain refuge.—Life is with him the glimmering twilight, chequered with clouds indeed, but irradiated with a ray of light divine, which at death dawns into everlasting day.

Soon will my soul throw off this mortal covering, like the bird stretching its wings for flight, to seek a milder region, when death's cold, wintry blast shall lay this body low, my soul shall soar on high to happier climes where are no changes, where winter never enters, but a perpetual verdure crowns the year, and spring for ever reigns.

East India Burial Service.—During the funeral ceremony, which is solemn and affecting, the Brahmins address the respective elements in words to the following purpose:

O Earth! to thee we commend our brother: of thee he was formed, by thee he was sustained, and unto thee he now returns.

O Fire! thou hast claimed our brother: during life he subsisted by thy influence in nature; to thee we commit his body; thou emblem of purity. May his spirit be purified on entering a new state of existence.

O Air! while the breath of life continued, our brother respired by thee: his last breath is now departed; to thee we yield him.

O Water! thou didst contribute to the life of our brother: thou wast one of his sustaining elements. His remains are now dispersed; receive thy share of him who has now taken an everlasting flight.

FRIENDSHIP.

"Give me the man whose liberal mind
Means general good to all mankind—
Who, when his friend, by fortune's wound,
Falls tumbling headlong to the ground,
Can meet him with a warm embrace,
And wipe the tears from off his face."

Disappointment is the lot of all;—and where is the man that can say that all his plans are completed and his every wish obtained? We see mankind in every portion of the globe struggling with all their force to prosecute some design, suggested either by their desires or wants, starting every nerve, and employing all their faculties to accomplish their ends; and among them all, how small a portion meet with success. The patient perseverance of industry is exhausted, the boldness of enterprise fails, and all the dexterity of stratagem is naught. Plans may be formed with the utmost skill and sagacity, pondered on and matured with so much care and deliberation that defeat seems impossible; guarded with unwearied caution and diligence, against dangers on every side, when some unthought of occurrence which comes across, unforeseen and unaccounted for, baffles their wisdom, and prostrates all their plans and labours in the dust. Mankind have tried for ages, in vain, by the utmost extent of human abilities, to discover a path which, in any profession, leads with unerring certainty to success.

When a man has tried faithfully, yet unsuccessfully, to obtain wherewithal he may bring comfort to himself, and happiness to those around him; when he has seized the cup and is just raising it to the parched lip of expectancy with one hand, while the other is raised in thankful adoration to him who has crowned his labors with success, then should perverse fortune, by a blasting stroke, dash the cup from his hand, and leave him, pointed at by the finger of scorn, to wander alone and unfriended through a world that cares not for his sorrows,—

Oh! is there aught can light his eye
Which grief has caused to languish?
Or, is there aught can sooth the sigh
Which heaves in bitter anguish!

Yes, there is one, and only one who then can cheer his gloomy spirit, dissipate the clouds that hang around, and remove the furrows from his brow. It is a disinterested friend; one who feels for the suffering of a fellow man, and seeing talents and feeling, and sensibility, beneath the garb of wretchedness, will extend the hand of kindness and bind up the wounds which a base, ungrateful world has opened; one who knows and feels that he

"Who does the best his circumstance allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more."

This is the man who, with virtues unblemished and integrity incorruptible, will uphold justice against all opposition; who heeding not censure that is unfounded, nor reproach that is unmerited, can despise all compliance with customary forms of those around him when they are either vicious or unlawful, and force approbation even from those disposed to hate. In him we may any time place confidence, for all his actions rest upon a fixed principle within, which no art can bend and no force can break. Flattery may sing her syren song to censure him, and power may stretch her influence to crush him: their efforts are alike useless and vain.

Compare this man with the selfish, sordid wretch, who dishonours the native dignity of his own soul, and centres all his thoughts and affections on the idea he entertains of his own happiness and greatness, and prostitutes virtue and honour in the pursuit of shadows and unreal forms which attract his admiration.—How great the contrast! while the one merits and receives the applause of every friend to virtue, on the other is bestowed the purchased praises of sycophantic hirelings: while the exit of one is lamented by every friend of humanity, and his soul waited to happiness on the prayers and blessings of the unfortunate, the death of the other is only viewed as an escape for the *miserable* from the thraldom of his *oppression*.

Let us then emulate the bright example of the former, while we execrate the base selfishness of the latter, and strive to be among those who, when they see a friend distressed,

"Can meet him with a warm embrace,
And wipe the tear from off his face."

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

THE WIFE.—How sweet to the soul of man (says Hierocles) is the society of a beloved wife! When wearied and broken down by the labours of the day, her endearments sooth, her tender cares restore him. The solicitudes and anxieties, and the heaviest misfortunes of life, are loadly to be borne by him who has the weight of business and domestic cares at the same time to contend with. But how much lighter do they seem, when, after his necessary avocations are over, he returns to his home, and finds there a partner of all his griefs and troubles, who takes for his sake her share of domestic labour upon her, and soothes the anguish of his anticipation. A wife is not, as she is falsely represented and esteemed by some, a burden or a sorrow to man. No; she shares his burdens, and she alleviates his sorrows: for there is no difficulty so heavy or insupportable in life, but it may be surmounted by the mutual labours and the affectionate concord of that holy partnership.

FEMALE HEROISM EXEMPLIFIED.

The female character, when life passes smooth and tranquil, appears to be wholly made up of tenderness and dependence. It shrinks from the gaze of the rude, and recoils from the slightest touch of the impudent. But however it may appear in *these* circumstances, certain it is, that when dangers impend, traits of heroism and intrepidity dart out amid this tenderness and dependence, like lightning from the soft fleecy clouds of a summer's evening. So, when we stand by the ocean's side, and view its smooth and tranquil bosom, we little suspect the terrible energy of its waves, when hushed into fury by the winds. The following fact confirms these remarks: In the year 1750, Henry and Emily a newly married pair, and the children of wealthy parents in Boston, left their parental abode, determined to effect a permanent settlement at a place called D—, Mass. Emily had been brought up in the midst of affluence, and was acquainted with distress and poverty only in the abstract. Though her character was made up of all these qualities which we most admire in her sex, yet no one would have suspected the presence of those which her subsequent life so abundantly evinced. After the lapse of five years, their house and farm presented the appearance of neatness and comfort; and except being sometimes startled from the slumbers of midnight, by the yell of the savage, or the howl of the wolf, they had themselves suffered no molestation. The prospect from the house was bounded on all sides by forests, except in one direction, where there was a deep valley, from which the wood had been cleared to open a communication with an adjoining town. The rays of the setting sun, shooting almost horizontally into this valley, enabled the eye to reach to a great distance, and formed a striking contrast to the deep gloom that bounded both sides of the way. It was through this opening that Henry might be frequently seen at the close of day returning from labor in a distant field. It was here too, that the eye of affection and hope first caught a view of its beloved object. One evening, about the end of June, Henry was seen about half way up the valley on his way home. At this instant a tall, stout Indian leaped from the adjoining wood—seized upon the unprotected and unsuspicious Henry, and appeared to be in the act of taking his scalp. The forest around rang with savage yells, and four Indians were seen bounding over the fields towards the house. In an instant the tender and dependant Emily was transformed into the bold—the intrepid heroine. She deliberately fastened the doors—removed her two sleeping children into the cellar—and with her husband's rifle, stationed herself before the window, facing the Indians. The foremost Indian had just then disappeared behind a small hillock; but as he rose to view he fell in the grasp of death. She hastily reloaded, and anxiously waited the approach of the three remaining Indians who appeared to be exhausted by running. Two of them met with a fate similar to that of their companion; but the third succeeded in reaching the door, and commenced cutting it down with his hatchet. Our heroine, with admirable presence of mind, recollecting that she had a kettle of boiling water above stairs, took it and poured it down on this son of the forest; who, that instant looking up, received the whole contents, hot as they were, into his face and eyes. Blinded and scalded by the water, and rendered desperate by being thus outwitted by a woman, (which of all things a savage most abhors,) he ran furiously around the corner of the house, and stumbled into a deep well. Freed from immediate personal injury, she became deeply anxious to know the fate of her husband. On looking towards the spot, where he had been first seized upon by the Indian, she beheld him not only alive, but struggling with fearful odds against his foe, both covered with blood. She immediately hastened to his relief; and unperceived, deliberately dispatched a ball though the head of his adversary. On the discharge of her gun both fell; the one in the convulsions of death, the other by exhaustion; the one was restored to his mother earth; the other to the arms of an affectionate and truly heroic wife.

A great mistake in choosing a companion for life, is to lay weight on the present charms, without considering what effect they will produce in the married state. Bashfulness and reserve are agreeable in a young woman; but they make not a capital figure after she is married. On the other hand, gaiety, giddiness, and coquetry, are wonderfully enticing; but they are very improper in a married woman. I knew a young woman, frank, honest, and hospitable; but of manners a little coarse and unpolished. Who would choose for a wife one so deficient in delicacy and good breeding? She found, however, a husband: and regard to him made her assume a more correct behaviour: his politeness insensibly grafted itself upon her: he was hospitable, and she made an excellent second.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

EVERY DAY, *or* HIGH LIFE.

The scene opens with a sitting room, a *lady* is seen reclining on a sofa, reading a novel, her servant enters and informs her that Mrs. Runabout is in the parlour.

Lady.—Did you say I was at home, Sally?

Sally.—Yes, ma'am.

Lady.—Oh! I wish you had said I was out. What is the reason that you can never tell my visitors that you will *see* if I am at home, that I may know who they are, and tell you what answer to give them?

Sally.—I would have done so, ma'am, but Mrs. Runabout said she had seen you come in a little while ago, and thought she would take this opportunity to stop in and see you, as she had called several times before, and you was out.

Lady.—Well, there is no help for it; I suppose I must make the best of it; go and tell her that I will be there in a minute.

Sally.—Yes, ma'am. (*Exit servant.*)

The scene changes; Mrs. Runabout is seen sitting in a parlour beautifully furnished, and the lady of the house just entering with a face *overbrightened* with smiles.

Lady.—Oh! my *dear* Mrs. Runabout, I cannot express the pleasure that I feel at seeing you! Are you well?

Mrs. R.—I am quite well, I thank you; how are you?

Lady.—I am very unwell, and have been so for some time past; I have been wanting to come and see you for a long while, and should certainly have done so, if I had been able.

Mrs. R.—I am very sorry to hear you have been sick; I knew nothing of it, I assure you; I have called to see you several times, and your servant has told me you was out.

Lady.—Oh! I have not been confined to my room; I have been in to see some of my neighbours once in a while.

Mrs. R.—As I was walking along the street, I met Miss Furbelow; she had on a dress of quite a new pattern—(here she goes through a description of Miss F.'s dress, and concludes thus)—but I don't think it becomes a young lady like *her* to be following the fashions.

Lady.—Her father was left twenty thousand dollars, by a relation of his that died lately; he was wealthy before, but that is a great accession.

Mrs. R.—Why, is it possible! I thought he was in poor circumstances; they are a clever family, and I like Miss F. very much; but—I thought she was a *little* too particular in dressing according to *all* the new fashions; however, what I said to you was in *confidence*.

Lady.—Oh! I shall not mention a word of our conversation, as it relates to that; indeed, I have thought the same myself.

Mrs. R.—Do you intend to call on them soon?

Lady.—I was thinking I would call next week; I should like you to accompany me, for I expect to derive a great deal of pleasure from the visit, especially as I have heard, that Lady ——, who has lately arrived from Europe, is there.

Mrs. R.—I should like to go, very much, and I hope you will do me the favour to call for me, as it will be in your way. I should be very much pleased with being introduced to her ladyship.

Lady.—I will certainly call for you, if nothing happens to prevent it. But, what do you think of the higher class of people having *titles* to distinguish them from the vulgar?

Mrs. R.—As for *myself*, ma'am, I should be highly delighted, if it was so in the United States; for people here, let them be as rich and accomplished as can be, are nought but plain Mr. and Mrs.; and as it relates to dress, there is nothing to distinguish the great from the small. The hired girl, with only a dollar a week, will fly by you, as proud as can be, with a silk coat, hat and feathers, and veil too, thinking herself as good as the *best of us*. And, if we knew all their thoughts, I think it would appear, that they don't know but we are some of their own class.

Lady.—I perfectly agree with you, Mrs. Runabout, and should be glad if our constitution was altered for the better, (as might easily be done if *they* would send my husband to congress, who thinks the same as myself, and a number of *our* friends.) Now, even in England, where it is allowed by *all* that the people have their liberty, things are quite different. Here a Duke *knows* he is better than other men, when addressed by the title of "your Grace," and a Duchess the same. An Earl can feel *his* consequence, when the peasant humbly bows and addresses him by the title of "your Lordship," and a Countess her's, when called "your Ladyship." But in the United States, as you observed, the richest is mere Mr. and Mrs.; no such person as "a Noble of the Realm;" and, what is worse than all, if any of the higher class wish to please themselves at the expense of the vulgar, lo! there is a great outcry of "imposition," and they cannot be *made* to submit, so that in *fact* the great and the rich have no higher privileges, in law, than the vulgar and the poor.

Mrs. R.—It is just so, my dear lady; yet, hard as it is, it cannot be easily remedied; it would be *very hard* to overcome the *prejudices* of our nation; if our homespun forefathers had not been so foolish, it would be very different; however, as the *vulgar* saying is, "things that cannot be cured, must be endured." I should like to stay with you longer, ma'am, but, as I have several places to call at before I go home, I cannot; I must, therefore, bid you adieu.

Lady.—I am very sorry you cannot stay longer; you must come again soon; I shall always be pleased to see you.

Mrs. R.—You must be sure and call for me next week; don't mention any thing I said about Miss F. she is a lovely girl—goodbye.

LUTHON.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

DESULTORY SHEETS—No. IV.

"Good friend, a pretty outline do you scratch!
Hoour in a trice—poetical despatch!"
Colmatia, a Poem.

He who for the first time views the sea, should the weather be mild, will undoubtedly be disappointed; for we have all formed an idea, so exceedingly vague, of its appearance, that the want of definition in our own minds, leaves us unsatisfied. Although unable to tell what we expected to behold, we still feel that it was something that has not been presented to us. My feelings, on first seeing the ocean, were exactly of this sort; I gazed on the green waves, and tried to pierce through the mist that hung in the distance, as though it hid something new from me. I almost wondered why I did not see a foaming whale, or why some ship was not plunging head-long to her destruction. Disappointed, I was about to turn my eyes away; but I could not, for my mind now began to appreciate the scene: wave after wave came sluggishly in, and cast itself upon the beach, with a hollow, moaning noise; as far as I could see, I watched the swell of the waters, which heaved the smooth surface into countless undulations, that were lost in each other, whilst numerous large birds were skimming o'er them; I watched these until they were lost in the horizon, to which my eye unwittingly turned for land; and I felt an indescribable emotion when I reflected that those waves rolled free to the shores of Europe—nay, to the uttermost parts of the world, shrouding all the mysteries of the deep, heedlessly rolling o'er riches and wonders that the eye could scarce scan, nor the mind conceive. But I had no time to indulge longer in my reverie; for the beach was now covered with bathers, all anxious to plunge in the salt wave. The appearance of some few of these, brought to my mind the pool of Bethesda, but the greater portion seemed full of health and spirits: in they plunged, and then there ensued a scene of confusion; as the waves broke in amongst them, some were overthrown, and swallowed whole mouthfuls of water; others, more expert, dove through them, whilst the rest retreated up the shore. For my part, I contented myself with looking on, and then trudged up to the house, along a path ankle deep in sand. At a watering place, we meet all sorts of people, from the dashing blade of fortune to the sober son of dependance—from a six-bottle man, to a water-drinker. This is not to be taken, however, as applying literally to all places of this sort. What I wish to imply is, that at these places of resort, we *always* find men of *comparatively* high and low stations in life—for I can assure the reader, where I was, amongst the whole company, there was not a man who drank Madeira wine, nor one who could afford to drink it. This, however, as far as I could discover, did not decrease the enjoyment of any of them; for I am sure there never was a party who enjoyed the salt water more than the boarders I now found myself among; nor were they idle on other scores. Some were off fishing by the break of day; others roving the meadows and swamps with eager assiduity, trying to kill a curlew or a willet; some (and this portion included most of the ladies) were gathering shells on the beach; some climbing hills of sand; and every one endeavouring to make the best of his time. For my part, I tried all in succession: shot, fished, walked, bathed, and gathered shells; but the birds were shy—the sea frowned at our fishing—the sand almost precluded walking—there was not a shell on the coast worth the trouble of picking up; I got tired of bathing, and to crown the whole, the mosquitoes bit most unconscionably all night, the remedy for which was closing the windows and doors, and creating dense smokes, whilst the thermometer stood between eighty and ninety. I couldn't stand it: with the man in the play, I exclaimed, "D. I. O. P. H." (which translate, "Damme I'm off,") and so made the best of my way, by the help of sail-boats and stages, to Mount Holly, where I found all the town in a bustle about the launch of a steam-boat, which took place that night, and indeed presented a beautiful sight. Fires were made on both sides of the creek, whose bright flames dissipated the deep gloom of the hour, and threw a red hue over the water, the boat, and the spectators, to a considerable distance around.—For a moment, all were silent, listening to the soft notes of a musical party on the water, whose well-according flutes and voices demanded attention; then the shrill note of a bugle rang along the banks of the creek—the band of a Volunteer Corps played a lively tune—the hammers of the shipwrights rang on the blocks, and amidst the shouts of the beholders the "LA FAYETTE" was launched. In Burlington, I observed nothing peculiar.—In Bristol, I dined with two supernaunted bucks, and others of the first water, whose whole conversation seemed designed to prove that they were acquainted with one of our first families before they had "assumed the rank they now hold;" of course there was a great deal of ungentlemanly insuendo and polite backbiting, which, in persons of a lower station, would have been considered very vulgar. Indulging my thoughts pretty freely, I sprang into the steam-boat and proceeded home.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The Departure of General LA FAYETTE, from this City.

The night was still and calm; the moon, and all the lesser luminaries, shone in all their purity: no tempest roared to dissipate the scene; thousands were crowding to the wharves, to take one long, one lasting view—"of whom?" you'll say. Why, of the noble, generous La Fayette. No stormy passions raged in the breasts of the spectators, for all were intent on one only object—to catch one glimpse—to hear that honoured voice once more. How calm, how undisturbed the scene! Silence prevailed o'er the increasing multitude; moments seemed lengthened into hours that delayed his appearance; all were in anxiety, for noble feelings filled each breast. They were waiting to greet, to honour the man, who, from disinterested motives, had left his home, his friends, his all, to encounter the horrors of war for our country. They should not such a man be honoured? Should he not possess the love, the esteem, the veneration of freemen?—Yes!—and what greater honour could a man wish than such esteem and respect? Monarchs may scoff at it; but let them know that it is the free ebullition of the soul, not extorted by the sordid hope of gain, but flows, pure and uncontaminated, from the heart.—The universal silence that prevailed now gave way to the shouts of the multitude, for the object of their wishes appeared; the dense crowd made way for the vehicle in which he was seated; he passed to the Boat, and embarked amidst the reiterated cheers of thousands. She pushed off, and glided magnificently down the stream. All watched her progress till she disappeared. The dispersing crowd returned in silence to their homes, and joined in the hope that the declining sun of the hero might set in all the splendour of its noon-day beams.

CYNTHIO.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SOLDIER—A FRAGMENT.

The blast of the war-trump had ceased; the cannon's awful thunder was no more. France, with her banners mildly unfurled, the genius of peace resting thereon, with a splendour that illumined the world, permitted her brave sons to seek their homes respectively. The shadows of night yet lingered in the vallies, moving slowly before the victor beams of morn, as though willing to reign a little longer, when I reached the first of those hills behind which stands the cottage of my ancestors. The brightness of the morn increased; the glaciers were glistening like purest amber, as I hastily mounted the huge oak, whose prostrate trunk carried me far above the impetuous cataract that roared beneath. "Yonder!" exclaimed I, in transport, as our moss-covered church-tower first broke on my sight; "Yonder! embosomed in those tall pines that seem to pierce the sky, is the loved abode of my aged sire, my wife and my children." My affections outstripped my haste, and hovered around my little fire-side in all the pleasure of expectation. I pictured to myself my aged father, seated in his great oaken chair, that chair that had been possessed by his sire's sire, with his venerable grey locks waving to the constant motion of his head, as though nature, weary with a four-score year's employment, intended shortly to stop the wheel of life; my amiable Mary, seated at her wheel, drawing, with admirable grace, the delicate fibrils from the loaded distaff, converting it, with rapidity, into nicely twisted thread, relieving the constant hum of the wheel by some mournful ballad of the catastrophe of our hunters, or the fate of the wounded soldier, which would arouse my father from his reverie, cause his blood to thrill through his veins, and, for a moment, give youthful vigour to his nerves; my three lovely children, with their play-things, close in the corner, to prevent effacing the nicely-sanded floor, that has been so long prepared for my reception. "Oh!" said I, "with what undefinable emotions will they receive me; how will my fond wife, throwing aside her employment, clasp me in her arms; the fulness of joy will make her powerless of speech, while her fond heart again will beat in unison with mine; then will my children, fondly climbing on me, each strive to gain my plumed cap to place upon his head; then will my father grasp my hand, and anxiously inquire how our soldiers have fared—how we followed the great Napoleon to St. Bernard's vast heights—how we braved the legions of Austria, on Marengo's victorious day; then, seating myself by the fire, my children reclining on me, my father listening on the one side, my wife on the other, while our poor old Tray, partaking of the felicity, will, from between my feet, watch my every word, will I recount to them the dangers I have passed—how many a foe, in glorious fight, had fallen by the valor of my arm—how I braved the hottest fire, and forced the ranks with the gallant Dessaix—how I closed his eyes, and grasping his lifeless body in my arms, conveyed it triumphantly through the thunders of the enemy, and returned to avenge his death." At this moment I reached the place where once stood my cot. "Oh! ye powers preserve me!" I exclaimed, falling upon the ground ——. "My wife! my children!" said I, slowly recovering, and looking wildly around me. Nought but a heap of ashes met my eyes—nought but a heap of ashes covered the spot where all that I held most dear resided! Too soon, alas! did I learn the heart-rending story. A foraging party of the enemy, returning, loaded with plunder, triumphing in their booty, and probably exasperated by our success against them, with savage barbarity, in the defenceless hour of sleep, set fire to the cottage, and all, all perished in the flames. HORACE.

COLLECTANEA.

From Tales of a Traveller, Part 4.

About six miles from the renowned city of the Manhattoes, and in that sound or arm of the Sea which passes between the main land and Nassau or Long-Island, there is a narrow strait where the current is violently compressed between shouldering promontories, and horribly irritated and perplexed by rocks and shoals. Being at the best of times a very violent, hasty current, it takes these impediments in mighty sudgeon; boiling in whirlpools; brawling and fretting in ripples and breakers; and in short, indulging in all kinds of wrong-headed paroxysms. At such times, woe to any unlucky vessel that ventures within its clutches.

This termagant humour is said only to prevail at half tides. At low water it is as pacific as any other stream. As the tide rises it begins to fret; at half tide it rages and roars as if bellowing for more water, but when the tide is full it relapses again into quiet, and for a time seems almost to sleep as soundly as an alderman after dinner. It may be compared to an inveterate hard drinker, who is a peaceable fellow enough when he has no liquor at all, but when half seas over plays the very devil. This mighty blusterer, bullying little strait was a place of great difficulty and danger to the Dutch navigators of ancient days; hectoring their tub-built barks in a most unruly style, whirling them about in a manner to make any but a Dutchman giddy, and not unfrequently stranding them upon rocks and reefs. Whereupon out of sheer spleen they denominated it Hellegat (literally Hell Gut) and solemnly

Gave it over to the Devil. This appellation has since been aptly rendered into English by the name of Hell Gate; and into nonsense by the name of Hurl Gate, according to certain foreign intruders who neither understand Dutch nor English. May St. Nicholas confound them.

JEMMY DAWSON.—Shenstone's pathetic and affecting ballad of Jemmy Dawson will be admired as long as the English language shall exist. This ballad, which is founded in truth, was taken from a narrative first published in the Parrot of the 2d of August, 1746, three days after the transaction it records. It is given in the form of a letter, and is as follows:

"A young lady, of good family and handsome fortune, had for some time extremely loved, and was equally beloved by Mr. James Dawson, one of those unhappy gentlemen who suffered on Wednesday last, at Kensington Common, for high treason; and had he either been acquitted, or have found the royal mercy after condemnation, the day of his enlargement was to have been that of his marriage.

"I will not prolong the narrative by any repetition of what she suffered on sentence being passed on him; none, excepting those utterly incapable of feeling any soft or generous emotions, but may easily conceive her agonies; beside, the sad catastrophe will be sufficient to convince you of their sincerity.

"Not all the persuasions of her kindred could prevent her from going to the place of execution; she was determined to see the last of a person so dear to her, and accordingly followed the sledges in a hackney coach, accompanied by a gentleman nearly related to her, and one female friend. She got near enough to see the fire kindled, which was to consume that heart she knew was so much devoted to her, and all the other dreadful preparations for his fate, without betraying any of those emotions her friends apprehended; but when all was over, and she found that he was no more, she threw her head back into the coach, and ejaculating "My dear, I follow thee! I follow thee! Lord Jesus! receive both our souls together!" fell on the neck of her companion, and expired the very moment she had done speaking.

"The excessive grief which the force of her resolution had kept smothered within her breast, is thought to have put a stop to the vital motion, and suffocated at once all the animal spirits."

In the Whitehall Evening Post, Aug. 7th, this narrative is copied with the remark, that, "upon the inquiry, every circumstance was literally true." A ballad was cried about the streets at the time, founded on the melancholy narrative, but it can scarcely be said to have aided Shenstone in his beautiful production.

REMARKABLE.—A Paris paper furnishes the following remarkable anecdote. About 100 years ago, a man, aged 18, was condemned to the galles for *a hundred years and one day.—The man has suffered in full the sentence of the law*, and has now returned to Lions in France, where, claiming an estate belonging to his family, the proprietor, M. Bertholon, who had thought the purchase very fair and safe, agreed, by the advice of his lawyer, to settle the contentious matter by giving the real proprietor £4000 sterling, (nearly $20,000.) This wonderful old man, at the age of 118, has lately offered his hand to a woman and is shortly to be married!

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From late English papers received at New-York.

A Hebrew roll of great antiquity, found in a vessel captured by the Greeks, has been transmitted to England, and the biblical community were occupied in its investigation. £1250 is asked for the relic.

A suit is before the English Court of Chancery, about a small piece of land, which the Lord Chancellor took occasion to say, if then sold, would not bring one-tenth of the costs incurred, which amount to upwards of £7000.

At Aleppo, in Syria, a Firman was issued on the 12th of August last, prohibiting the sale of "the Bible, the Psalter and the Gospels," in the dominions of the Sultan.

"An immense assembly of persons" attended the sale of the freehold villa and effects at Brighton, England, "of the late Henry Fauntleroy, Esq." that is, the executed felon. The highest prices were given for these relics. A solemn account is published in the London papers of the funeral of his widow's mother; and the widow was still "inconsolable."

The great foot race between captain Thorogood and G. P. Manning, Esq. for one thousand guineas, took place on the 23d December. The run was, who should "do the most ground in fifty minutes." Mr. Manning headed the captain in the sixth mile, but the captain won the race by about forty yards only.

The Pope has issued a bull appointing the year 1825 a year of jubilee for the whole Catholic Church, and inviting the faithful sons of the Church to make a pilgrimage to Rome.

Further Intelligence of the ship Diamond.

The following very interesting letter, written the morning the Diamond was stranded, and addressed to the Consignees of the ship at Liverpool, was forwarded to the owner in N. York by the Amethyst, arrived at Boston. From this it appears that only seven of the passengers, and a part of the crew, were lost.

"I am concerned to inform you that the ship Diamond, bound from New-York to Liverpool, has stranded about 3 o'clock this morning on St. Patrick's Causeway, in the bay of Cardigan, between Barmouth and Harleck, and that the masts and rigging are only to be seen. Three of the Crew are lost, and about seven Passengers. Part of the cargo of cotton and pot ashes, begin to come on shore. The officers of Barmouth and some special constables, whom I have sworn to protect the property, are diligent and active in their trust.

The *Captain and first Mate are lost*, so that the second mate of the name of *Russell*, is the only person who can give any information on this unfortunate business. The sooner the better, you will send some person to superintend the damaged cargo, which in all probability will daily come on shore.

Signed, G. OWEN."

A Caleb Quot'em Family.—In a small village, a few miles from Cheltenham, (Eng.) there resides a man who is engaged in the following various avocations:—Schoolmaster, sexton, parish clerk, beadle of the parish, crier, horse-doctor, dentist, barber, postmaster, and ostler (as occasion might require,) at the village alehouse. His wife is a manufacturer of lollypops and bull's eyes, sells snuff and red herrings, cures all incurable disorders, takes in washing, and lets out a donkey. This industrious pair have a son twenty-five years of age, who plays upon the violin and clarionet, speaks three languages, has married three wives, been twice shipwrecked, and three times turned over in a stage-coach.

A ship saved by a Cat.—The Dart, laden with [illegible]als, was brought into Plymouth on the 6th of Dec. She had been found at sea deserted by her crew, who, it is supposed during the late storm, were all swept from the deck, or left the vessel in a small boat.—By the act of 3d Edward I. cap. 4, and 4th of the same King, cap. 2, it is enacted that if a man, a dog, or a cat, escape alive out of the ship, such ship shall not be deemed a wreck; and as a live cat was found on board this vessel, she cannot be a droit of Admiralty, but remain in charge of the Sheriff to be restored to the owner.

At Retford sessions, William Cutts, of Worksop, was arraigned for stealing "a candle," value "one penny." After the examination of two or three witnesses, one of whom stated that the "candle" had been burning some time. Mr. Waterhouse, a junior counsel of promising talent, rose and begged to suggest that a legal objection might be taken, as the indictment charged the prisoner with stealing "a candle," whereas it was now proved to be only "a part of one." This flaw proved fatal to the indictment, and the prisoner was discharged.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The demand for "Lionel Lincoln," the new novel by the author of the Spy, is, we understand, very brisk.

The Students of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, intend to have erected a monument over the graves of their three associates who have died during this session, and are interred in the cemetry of St. Stephens' Church.

On Monday night a little before 10 o'clock, a young gentleman who was entering a house in Second street, nearly opposite New, heard the crash of falling glass, and turning his eyes in the direction whence the noise proceeded, discovered a man attempting to steal the watches from the window of Mr. Le Huray, at the corner of Second and New-street. He gave the alarm, but the villain escaped.

On Sunday afternoon, between Market and Chesnut street Wharves, a little boy, from appearance poor and friendless, fell into the dock and would inevitably have perished had it not been for the intrepidity of a young man present, Mr. Elkanagh Oliphant, who, although at this inclement season, immediately leaped into the water at the risque of his own life and brought the boy safe on shore. Such praiseworthy acts merit the gratitude of every citizen and cannot be too widely circulated.

The elegant new ship Atlantic, of 350 tons burthen, was launched on Monday evening, from the yard of Mr. Burton, in Southwark, near the Navy Yard. She is owned by Mr. John M'Crea.

General La Fayette, Son and Secretary, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Mr. Esden of the Senate, and Mr. Baker, of the House of Representatives, arrived in Baltimore from Harrisburgh on Thursday night week. The General and family were in fine health and spirits, and left that city on Friday, at 3 o'clock, for Washington, accompanied by the above named gentlemen.

The senate of Pennsylvania transacted no business of importance on Munday. The house of representatives passed the Conestoga navigation bill.

In the house of representatives of this state, on Thursday week, a resolution directing the committee of ways and means to report a bill taxing insurance companies, was, after considerable debate, adopted.

The bill to incorporate the Schuylkill Coal Company has passed the committee of the whole, in the House of Representatives: with sections added incorporating the Philadelphia and Schuylkill, and the Schuylkill and Mill Creek Companies.

The amount paid by the public authorities in the State of New-York, for the destruction of wolves, since the year 1815, considerably exceeds the sum of 200,000 dollars.

Parker, recently convicted of murder, in Middlesex Co. (Mass.) was hung at Lechmere's Point, opposite Boston, in the prison yard.—He was executed without public notice, at his own request. His brother convicted of the same crime, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

A few days since at Smithtown, L. I. a quarrel took place between two men of the name of Brotherton and Smith, when the former took a gun from the mantlepeice, and shot the latter dead on the spot. The murderer is in the hands of justice.

The ports of Martinique, which had been opened for the importation of a limited quantity of bread stuffs from the United States, were closed again on the 8th.

Active measures are taken in the towns upon the West branch of the Susquehannah, to test the practicability of steam boat navigation thereon.

His Excellency WILLIAM EUSTIS, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, died in Boston on Sunday morning last.—Between the religious services of the day the bells of all the churches were tolled. The duties of the office will for the remainder of the year devolve on the Hon. Marcus Morton, the Lieut. Governor.

The Secretary of the Navy has recommended the construction of two Dry docks; one to be located at Charleston, Mass. and the other at Gosport, Va. The probable expense of the construction of both is estimated at about 700,000 dollars.

An explosion took place on the 6th inst. at the Ætna Powder Company's Works, near Baltimore. The Stamping Mill was entirely destroyed. It is considered the work of an incendiary, as the Mill had been closed and locked up the evening before.

Mr. Appleton, Secretary of the American Legation to Spain, arrived at New-York on Sunday evening, from Madrid via England, in the packet ship Florida, from Liverpool, with dispatches for government. He proceeded for Washington on Monday morning.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the six per cent stock of 1815, will be paid off on the 1st of April next.

The Legislative Council of Florida have undertaken to restore an Attorney, who had been suspended, for improper conduct as such, from the United States superior Court.

A worthy gentleman who loved the character of La Fayette, named his son after him, and thus recorded the birth in the family Register, "Markis Delifit was born, &c.

The Board of Engineers have awarded to Mr. John Bruce, of Kentucky, the premium of one thousand dollars—he having presented to the Engineer Department the most approved invention for the removal of the sawyers, planters and snags, in the Mississippi river.

The Postmaster General has reported to congress, that ten thousand dollars would be sufficient to prepare the road for stages in the Indian country, for the conveyance of the mail from Washington to Natchez and New-Orleans through the state of Mississippi.

It is said the snow storm which commenced on the 21st ult. extended as far as Georgetown, S. C. and occasioned considerable damage on the sea board.

William Davis, who has been in the jail of Alexandria, D. C. for near five years, under sentence of death, for the murder of Lambert Potter, was released on the 22d ultimo, by a free pardon from the President of the United States.

The three members of the British parliament, whose visit to our country has been frequently noticed, were at Charleston on the 29th ult. on their way to Washington, having visited the western and southern states.

On Saturday last, at Elizabethtown, N. J. the Thermometer was at six degrees below zero.

A cannon burst at Cahawba, in celebrating the battle of New Orleans, and killed Mr. Washington Cocheron, a young man 20 years of age.

A prospectus has been issued at Washington, for the publication of the life of the Chevalier John Paul Jones, by John Henry Sherburne, Register of the Navy of the United States. The work is to be comprised in a volume of from three hundred and fifty to four hundred pages, octavo form, price $1 50 cents.

A bill providing for the election by the people of the electors of president, has been rejected in the house of representatives, in Delaware.

In Boston, seamen are said to be extremely scarce and wages as high as $14 to $15.

About 50,000 white children and 1700 coloured, are receiving the benefits of the common school system of education in the city of New-York.

It is said, that Commodore Porter will be sent out in the frigate Guerrier to Columbia river, where government intend to establish a naval and military force.

It is said to be the intention of General La Fayette to visit every State in the Union, before he leaves the country.

Mr. John Miller, a bookseller, in London, has invented a printing press, worked by mechanical power, which will throw off two thousand impressions in an hour, by the assistance of one man to direct the machine, and four boys to lay and remove the paper.

The Rev. Charles P. M'Ilvaine, of Georgetown, D. C. has been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, Chaplain, and Professor of Ethics, &c. for the Military Academy, at West Point.

A wild Swan, killed on a plantation at St. John's, Cooper River, has been presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Charleston.

We learn from the Nantucket Inquirer, that the Secretary of the Navy has instructed Com. Hull to send one of his vessels to the Mulgrave Islands, to endeavor to find those persons who were concerned in the mutiny on board the Globe.

The horses in the western stage from Fayetteville, N. C. on the 26th ult. took fright, and soon broke from the stage, carrying with them the pole or tongue. One of the horses continued the race for five miles, when he fell dead. The passengers escaped without injury.

His Excellency William Hendricks, Governor of Indiana, has been elected a Senator of the United States, to succeed the Hon. Walter Taylor.

The books to receive subscriptions for the stock of the Cheraw (S. C.) Bank, were opened on the 21st ult. and 7665 shares subscribed, being a surplus of 5665.

Capt. Moses Murphy, of New Alexandria, (Pa.) was drowned a few days since in attempting to cross his mill dam on the ice.

A mariner's Church is about to be erected on Fort Hill, in Boston, a delightful mount, overlooking the harbour and all the delightful scenery of the Bay and the adjacent country.

The trial of Isaac B. Desha, son of the Governor of Kentucky, for the murder of Mr. Baker, was to commence on the 17th Jan.

By a letter dated at Santiago de Chili, the 8th October, it appears that the town of Coquimbo was not destroyed by the late earthquake, as has been asserted.

A letter dated at Havana, on the 13th ult. says that the brig Edward, of New York, from Bordeaux for that place, with a valuable cargo, has been captured and carried off, and the captain murdered: the crew and supercargo, while they were below, escaped in a boat.

Capt Knight, of the brig Scio, arrived at New York from Palermo, informs that there had been no rain there for two months previous to his sailing, and that the country was likely to suffer very much from the drought.

We are called upon to announce the death of that good and pious man, the Right Reverend JOHN CONWOLLY, Catholic Bishop of the diocese of New-York. His death was occasioned by a cold, taken while in the discharge of his duty.

The following is a statement of the appropriations of the Grand Lodges of different States, so far as we have seen, for the erection of a monument over the grave of Washington. Grand Lodge of North Carolina, $500; New-York, $1000; Tennessee, $200; New-Hampshire, $200; Alabama, $300. This exhibits a pleasing display of liberality, and we hope to see the other states follow.

On Sunday, the 27th ult. the building of the Rosie Furnace, St. Lawrence co. New-York, owned by G. Parish, Esq. was burnt down, together with two large coal houses adjoining. The loss is about $5,000.

Joseph Mounts, who escaped from prison at Chillicothe, Ohio, about two years ago, was apprehended on the 5th ult. and returned to the place of his former confinement. He stands charged with the murder of a Mr. Williams.

Old Connecticut yet!!!—Mr. George Phillips, of Preston, Conn. fatted, the present season, four Hogs, of a small bone, short frame, and small ears, which, when dressed and sold, weighed as follows: 562, 577, 595, and 614 lbs. Total, 2348 lbs.

Governor Johnson of Louisiana, has resisted the numerous applications for the pardon of Dr. Provost, the murderer of Spottswood Mills.

It has been estimated that the consumption of cotton by American Manufactures, will, this year, amount to one hundred and fifty thousand bales.

The amount of property lost by the recent fire at Columbia, S.C. is estimated at $70,000, of which $20,000 was insured.

We learn, says the National Intelligencer, in respect to the proceedings of the Committee on the Speaker's Communication to the House of Representatives, that Mr. Kremer has declined appearing before the committee, and has addressed them a paper, of some length, giving the reasons which have influenced him in the course which he has adopted. This communication, we understand, was not received yesterday in season to allow the committee time to consider it before the meeting of the House. It is understood that Mr. Kremer, in his communication to the Committee, has protested, in very decided terms, against the authority of the House of Representatives, or of their committee of inquiry, to hold him responsible for having written the letter which has been the foundation of this inquiry, and has also protested against the right of the committee to place him in the attitude of an accuser, and especially upon general charges, not contained in his own letter, but indicated by the Speaker.

Charles Ball was last week tried at Middlebury, Vt. for the murder of his *father*. A deal of evidence was adduced to prove the insanity of the murderer, at the time the horrid deed was perpetrated. The trial lasted two days, and the jury after being absent about three hours, returned with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for life. When asked by one of the witnesses if he did not regret the act he had committed, he answered, "no, he would not give a shilling nor turn over a straw to have it otherwise." He said, "as for going to the State Prison, he did not care, but as for being hung up for a spectacle for the people to look at, he would make his bed in hell, he would put a knife into his heart." The deceased was an officer in the war of the Revolution, and at the time of his death received a pension from the United States.

A curious case has lately occurred in the Legislature of the state of New-York. By an inadvertence of the Speaker, a bill which had passed but two readings, and which was intended to have been seriously opposed on its third reading, received the signature of the Speaker of the House, as though it had finally passed that body, was returned to the Senate, sanctioned by the signature of the Lieutenant Governor, and had also received the signature of the Governor, before the mistake was discovered. We can easily conceive (says the National Intelligencer) how the Speaker could have committed the oversight: but what was the Clerk about? That both Speaker and Clerk should have missed a figure in the case, was somewhat extraordinary. Not more so, however, it appears to us, than the decision which seems to have been made upon the case, viz. that the bill had become a law without having gone through the constitutional forms. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House of Assembly, are thus, in effect, decided to have all the Legislative and Executive power of the State in their hands. The only way in which a member could get at the bill for the purpose of opposing it, it appears, was, by introducing a bill to repeal the other bill. It would have saved trouble, if, on the principle of this decision, he could have persuaded the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, with the Governor, to sign a rescript annulling it.

There were 1059 deaths in Charleston, S. C. during the year 1824. Of these 25 were by Apoplexy, 101 by Consumption, 14 by Croup, 54 by Diarrhœa, 70 by Dropsy, 17 by Dysentary, 29 by Billious Fever, 69 by Hooping Cough, 26 by intemperance, 13 by Liver Complaint, 62 by old age, 7 by Rheumatism, 1 by Small Pox, and 4 by Suicide. The other diseases by which deaths were occasioned, do not indicate the state of the climate, with regard to health, nor the character of the inhabitants with regard to temperance.

The North Carolina.—On Sunday week, the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, with several members of Congress, visited the North Carolina man-of-war. After inspecting this noble ship, the company repaired to the upper deck, where Divine Service was performed by Mr. Geer, the Chaplain. After having dined with Commodore Chauncey, the party returned to Washington. The North Carolina is pronounced, by the best judges, to be a very superior ship of her class. She mounts 90 guns, and is pierced for 102. On the upper deck she measures 220 feet; from the gib boom to the ring tail boom, the distance is 380 feet. From the upper extremity of the main mast to the bottom of the keel, is 280 feet. Taking her altogether, she is a most magnificent and truly grand object, and will, it is hoped, add to the credit of her name and nation.

Spanish Aggression.—In the communication to congress, the secretary of state remarks, that the capture of the brig James Lawrence, by a Spanish (Porto Rico) privateer, was a "flagrant outrage upon the property of the citizens of the United States, upon which the executive government of the United States have, for the last three years constantly applied for reparation equally strenuous and unavailing; that the capture in the first instance was illegal and that the proceedings of the court of appeals, condemning the property, were irregular, cannot be doubted. A last appeal to the justice of his catholic majesty at Madrid, is all that remains practicable in the case, short of offensive measures, which by authorising reprisals, would assume upon the United States themselves the task of dispensing to their citizens that justice which has hitherto been sought from the Spanish authorities in vain."

Four persons made their escape from the jail in Providence, R. I. on Saturday evening—George Randall, who was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for burning a barn; a counterfeiter by the name of Briggs, and two brothers committed for assault. The first discovery of the escape was made by the father of the two brothers, who brought his sons back to the jail early on Sunday morning!

Riches of the West.—The Cleaveland, Ohio, paper of the 21st ult. says:—"We understand that a Salt Spring has been discovered near the lake shore, on the east line of Euclid township, in this county. A well has been sunk to a considerable depth, and the manufacture of salt commenced. The waters of the spring are represented to be as strong as those of Salina or Onondaga, and the salt to be extremely white and excellent. A gentleman who has been employed in salt works in the state of New-York, is now engaged at this spring; and we are told that there is a prospect of the works being extended and becoming an object of importance."

On Saturday last, Mr. John Armstead, a Cadet from West Point, and nephew of Col. W. K. Armstead, being in a boat in pursuit of some wild fowl, in the vicinity of Fort Washington, near Alexandria, in making use of the butt of his gun to break the ice, forced it through to the cock; the ice is supposed to have caught the tricker and discharged the gun, the contents of which entered his throat and come out of the back part of his head.—He immediately fell out of the boat into the water, and when the persons from the shore who witnessed the accident reached him, he was a corpse.

About three weeks since, Mr. Thomas Watson, of Richmond, Va. arrived in the city of New York, and took lodgings at Morse's Coffee House, near the Park Theatre. On Saturday night he was attacked with a violent fit of the gout in the cheek. By the medical aid of Dr. Stearnes he was relieved before morning. During Sunday he was observed to be occasionally gloomy; bordering on derangement, and was consequently watched. On the evening of that day, while the person who waited on him was absent for a moment, he seized a very dull case knife and cut his throat. The windpipe was nearly divided. Doctor Stearnes was again sent for, and the wound was carefully dressed. The unfortunate person is still living, and some hopes are entertained of his recovery. He is still deranged, and does not appear to be sensible of the act which he has committed.

A daring attempt was made, on the 28th ultimo, to rob the mail from New York to Albany, as it was ascending the hill at the head of Washington street, about a quarter of a mile north of the village of Poughkeepsie.—The straps and apron, covering the mail and baggage, were cut, and the mail-bag and a trunk removed from the stage without being observed by the driver or passengers. A stage which followed close upon the other, arrived at the place before the freebooters had time to remove the mail from the road, and recovered it. The trunk was found next morning in a field a little east of the place where the robbery was committed, broken open and rifled of its contents, some of which were found near the Academy in the village. The tools with which the trunk was opened were found near it; and, as it afterwards appeared, had been taken from a blacksmith's shop in Poughkeepsie.

The Bridgeport Conn. paper of the 2d, says that a serious and inhuman quarrel lately took place in New Fairfield, between Mr. James Brush and his son. It appears that both were addicted to intemperance, and frequently had disputes. On the day the affray took place, Brush armed himself with a loaded gun, a butcher knife, and a stick with spikes in each end, and then sent his daughter into the house to invite his son to the combat. The son went to the door, when the father attempted to shoot him, but the gun missed fire—he drew back to try again, when the son turned the muzzle of the gun, and seized upon his father. A desperate struggle ensued, in which the old man got the advantage, threw his son on the ground, and awfully goaded him with the spike, plunging it two or three inches into his body. It was thought the son could not live.

A very destructive fire happened at St. Augustine on the 22d ult. It broke out about 9 o'clock at night, and lasted till between 3 and 4 next morning. A good deal of damage was done. The Custom House was burnt, and six or seven buildings to the North of it—the Custom House books and papers were saved. Among the dwelling houses destroyed, we understand, was the new and elegant one belonging to the Marquis De Fougeres.

A bill has passed the Senate of Massachusetts, ayes 18, noes 9, authorising all persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, to make affirmations in Courts of Justice.—This privilege has hitherto been allowed in that State only to members of the religious denominations of Quakers and Shakers. In Great Britain, no affirmation will be received in a criminal case.

We are happy to learn, (says the National Intelligencer,) from an authentic source, that the British Government has very recently communicated to this Government, through our Minister at London, the interesting information, that Government has come to the determination to recognize the Independence of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, and also of Colombia, reserving a declaration, as to the latter, until the effect of the contest in Peru be more certainly developed; and that this determination will be communicated successively to all the other foreign powers.

A letter from Thomas Parker, Esq. at Amsterdam, to Mr. Bannister, of Newburyport, Mass. gives the following particulars of the dreadful devastation, by the flood at St. Petersburgh. It says, "that 5000 people were drowned in the city, besides a number of prisoners that could not be released. A village near the city, called Emilianocka, was totally destroyed, and 8000 people drowned. The militia for eight miles round, were employed in picking up and burying the dead—500 oxen were drowned in the slaughter houses. The loss of sugar was to the amount of from four to five millions of dollars."

A southern paper states that in the legislature of Louisiana, some of the orators speak in French and others in English—and that the clerk of the house acts as interpreter between the parties. The paper goes on to state that the French language is vanishing every day more and more, and that the English is destined to swallow up the French language, at least in Louisiana.

The whole number of deaths in the city of Boston the past year, was 1297: the greatest number in any one month was 154, in September. There was about an equal number of males and females. Of the whole number, 242 died of Consumption: 124 of Fever; 45 of Dysentery; 30 of Croup; 22 of Intemperance! The number of males between ten and 30 years of age was 36; the number of females being 128. The number of males between 30 and 50 years was 141; the number of females 107. One male and three females between 90 and 100 years.

The Wilkesbarre (Pa.) paper of the 28th ult. contains a melancholy account of the death of a Mr. Sidney S. Slocum, of Abington. Mr. S. had business at a grist mill in that place, and it is presumed he slipped through the floor, part of which had been taken up, and became entangled among the wheels, as his body was found lying across a piece of timber, literally torn in pieces; one half of his head was missing. Mr. S. has left a large family.

We learn from the Pittsburgh paper, that Mr. Owen of Lanark, has returned to Pittsburgh from Indiana. We understand he has purchased Harmony from Mr. Rapp, and that he intends to establish a community there on the plan adopted by him for ameliorating the condition of the working classes of society.—He delivered a Lecture, in explanation of this plan, to a very crowded audience in the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

CASE OF SEDUCTION.—At the January term of the court of Common Pleas held at Geneseo, in Livingston County, N. Y. the cause of Hopestill Belcee, vs. John H. Bice, for the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter, came on for trial. After a patient investigation of the testimony produced, the cause was ably summed up by the counsel for the plaintiff; when the jury retired, and returned with a verdict of six hundred dollars damages, for the plaintiff—being all the defendant was proved to be worth.

CONGRESS.—The house of representatives, on Monday last, decided in favor of the motion of Mr. IRWIN to strike out that part of the third rule for the government of the house in the election of President, which requires the galleries to be cleared at the request of the delegation of any one state. The galleries are to remain open, and stenographers are to be admitted into the house during the election.

SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS.

Gov. Coles, of Illinois, it will be recollected, was prosecuted and fined in one of the Courts of that state, sometime last summer, for having liberated his slaves. No way intimidated, however, by the opposition which he has experienced in his benevolent views from the slave holders, he has now recommended to the legislature of that state the entire abolition of slavery, as speedily as it can be done consistently with the public good, and the rights and claims of the parties concerned. He also recommends the passage of laws to ameliorate the condition of those in slavery, and to prevent kidnapping—a crime which he represents as having become a regular trade, carried on to a vast extent, to the country bordering on the lower Mississippi, up the Red River, and even to the West Indies!

FROM HAYTI.

A letter from an officer of the United States' schr. Grampus, dated at Port au Prince, Dec. 29th, says:—

"I met several parties of emigrants, and was pleased at finding them contented with their present situation, and anticipating with pleasure their future prospects. I would not wish to be understood as asserting this to be universally the case, as there are some turbulent and worthless wretches, who are incapable of making good citizens except by coercion, any where. Persons of this description, I will venture to assert, will generally be found to be those who have in the United States lived as house servants, during which part of their lives they have learned "to ape their betters" and "play high life below stairs;" as I have been informed by several well informed natives, they wish all at once to be Colonels and Generals and Politicians, seeming to have formed the idea that they had been sent for to wield the destinies of the nation, not to afford them an opportunity of acquiring a competency for themselves and children, and enjoying it "under the shade of their own vine, and their own fig tree." You are no doubt acquainted with the terms on which these people have been received in Hayti, and notwithstanding all that may be said, I believe they will be virtually and efficiently complied with by this government.—Persons of colour who have been accustomed to, and are willing to labour, have here always opportunity of acquiring the comforts of life with fewer drawbacks than in any other place."

PIRACY AND MURDER.

Captain Bacon, of Boston, at Beaufort, N. C. from Matanzas, which place he left on the 10th of January, states, that on the 7th, a sailor arrived there by the name of Collins, who sailed from Wiscasset in the Brig Betsey, Capt. Hilton. When about 24 days out, she struck on the N. E. range of Double Head Shot Keys, and went to pieces. All hands took to the long boat, and arrived at a small Inlet near Cuba Shore; while they were bargaining with some fishermen to carry them to Matanzas, an open boat came in with ten pirates, who in cold blood MURDERED ALL the Betsey's crew, except the above named Collins, who escaped to the woods, and by secreting himself in trees part of the time and travelling in the night, arrived safe at Matanzas. The Betsey was loaded with lumber from Wiscasset, bound to Matanzas.

Another account received by Captain Nye, at Baltimore, states that another of the crew of the Betsey, escaped in a boat, and was afterwards taken up by a droger, carried into Havana and put into prison; but was subsequently released through the interference of Com. Porter, and taken to Matanzas.

A letter received by the editor of the Charleston Courier, dated Matanzas, January 15th, says—"I have nothing to communicate except the report of the capture of a Piratical Boat by the boats of H. B. M. ship Portsmouth, who had a few days since murdered the crew (except one man, who escaped and is now here,) of the brig Betsey, of Wiscasset, bound here—a circumstance at which humanity shudders, and of which the American government will doubtless take notice."

LATEST FROM CALLAO, DIRECT.

The ship Providence, Captain Bowers, arrived at Providence on the 3d inst. from Callao, whence he sailed on the 22d of October.—Capt. B. informs "that when he sailed, Lima and Callao were in possession of the Royalists—but would in all probability soon change masters. Bolivar, the Patriot General, with an army of 12,000 men, was in pursuit of the Royalist General Canterac, whose force was stated to consist of only 4000 men. Bolivar, it was thought, would pursue Canterac to Cusco—if the rainy season, which was approaching, did not prevent. The ultimate triumph of the Patriot cause in Peru may be considered as certain."

We have however another *Panama report*, by the way of Charleston, S. C. brought by the schooner Endeavour, 19 days from Chagres. The Captain reports that "the last accounts received at Panama, stated that Bolivar was still in possession of Lima on the 23d December. Com. Hull, with the frigate United States, had declared the port of Callao in a state of strict blockade, for the purpose of compelling the Royalist General Lodell to give up the ship Chili, of and for New-York, which he had illegally seized."

The only remark which we shall offer in this report, is to request the readers attention to dates. News from Lima to the 22d Dec received via Panama and Charleston in the short space of about forty days!!

Captain Davies, of the schooner Eliza Jane, at Charleston, on the 29th ult. in 10 days from Havana, reports that an express reached Havana the day before he sailed, from Boracos, with intelligence that a considerable body of troops had arrived there from Spain, destined for Havana and Vera Cruz. There was also at Havana when he sailed, a frigate, three sloops of war, and several transports, with troops on board, about to depart for Vera Cruz.

Green-Room Intelligence.

An accession has been made to the talent employed at our theatre. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, and Mr. Cooper, who are returning from an excursion to Washington, have been induced to stop here for a few nights. Their engagement commenced last evening. The comedy of the School for Scandal, which was the first piece, afforded a rare specimen of fine acting. Mrs. Barnes in the character of Lady Teazle, and Barnes as Sir Peter, were excellent.—Mr. Cooper seldom or ever fails to deserve admiration; his chaste performance of the frank and benevolent Charles Surface gave universal satisfaction. As long as they continue there is no doubt Chesnut st. theatre will be well attended. Mrs Barnes performs Virginia to Mr. Cooper's Virginius, this evening.

An accident occurred at our theatre on Monday evening, which had well nigh deprived the public of the services of that invaluable actress, Mrs. Wood. By the falling of some part of the scenery in the new piece of Cherry and Fair Star, this lady was so much hurt as to render it necessary for her to leave the house. We are happy to learn, however, that she *performed* her part the next evening, without any particular inconvenience arising from the accident, other than the solicitude which manifested itself for her welfare. It gives us pleasure to know that Mrs. Duff is fast recovering from the recent disaster which befel her, and will probably appear before the public in a week or two.

The Park theatre in New-York, is regularly filled with its fashionable and play-going citizens. Miss Kelly and Mr. Burroughs have again concentrated the power of their attractions there, and do not fail to elicit most animated plaudits, which we are led to believe are deservedly merited. It was to be expected that ere now, Miss M. would have had an engagement on our boards, and negociations were on a train to effect this purpose, but unfortunately, the Manager, W. B. Wood, thought proper to relinquish the prospect which her splendid talents held out, of adding to the present profitable and fashionable run of the drama, and has broken off all communication on the subject with the lady. We regret sincerely, as our citizens will not have the opportunity of testing her musical powers with the same satisfaction which they would were they displayed on the stage. Miss K. intends to give Concerts here shortly.

Chatham Garden Theatre, New-York, it is said, is on the wane. This house has been open, every night, we believe, without intermission, for upwards of six months. Could it be expected that there should be no interruption to the success which has attended the career of this fashionable place of summer amusement? It is probable when another set of performers are engaged and other changes are adopted, a new era will take place in its dramatic affairs.

At the Washington theatre, Mr. Cooper's engagement terminated with a profitable benefit on Monday evening last. The performances were the tragedy of Damon & Pythias, and the comedy of Catharine and Petruchio, or the Taming of the Schrew.—Among the audience who patronized Mr. C. on this occasion, were the President of the United States, Mr. Secretary Adams, Mr. Secretary Crawford, Gen. Jackson, Gen. La Fayette, and a host of distinguished public and private men.

The splendid scenic representation of the Cataract of the Ganges, or the Rajah's Daughter, is now exhibiting at the Circus in Washington city. Messrs. Stoker and Hunt have been severally engaged, and have received much praise for their surprising dexterity and intrepidity. The equestrian performances will probably close in that city about the last of the present month. They have not had such full houses as the company anticipated, though this is accounted for

by the talents which have been constantly kept in requisition at the Theatre there, and which has given it a decided preference.

The Albany theatre is now open. We notice in the papers some warm panegyrics bestowed upon Mr. Anderson, formerly of the Philadelphia theatre, for his correct and masterly personation of many of the first characters in the drama.

Colman's comedy of John Bull, was performed at the Charleston theatre, on the 28th ult. with the melo-drama of the Broken Sword. Messrs. Barrett, F. Brown, Stone, Kenyon and Faulkner, respectable actors in their line, are engaged in this company.

No less than fifty six seems were presented for the price of 50 dollars offered by the Manager of the American Theatre of New Orleans, for the best forty two lines on the battle of the 8th January, 1815.

A casualty, of rather a serious nature occurred at Drury Lane Theatre, on the 28th ult. Just at the conclusion of Guy Mannering, the rope that suspended the iron balance (of three hundred weight) to the drop curtain, gave way, and the ponderous mass fell 60 feet, bearing all before it through the floors to the bottom of the stage. It grazed the side of one person, and a large piece of timber fell on Miss Povey's head, and wounded her severely. She was of course incapable of performing in the new farce, and Miss Carr read the part. A moment later, Miss Stephens, and several others, who were running into the Greenroom, might have met with a most dreadful injury, if not death.

Tom Walker, the original Macheath, once gave out a play, in which he exhibited his talent for blundering. It was on Saturday night, the play Henry the Eighth, for the benefit of Mrs. Bicknell. After having made the accustomed bow, he began, "Ladies and Gentlemen, to-morrow,"—here a gentleman from the pit interrupted him by saying "To-morrow is Sunday, Sir." This address threw poor Walker into confusion; however, he made a second attempt, and very sententiously delivered himself in the following manner:—"On Monday night next, will be performed, the historical play of King Henry the Eighth, containing the Divorce of Anna Boleyn, the Marriage of Queen Catherine, and the death of Mrs. Bicknell, for the benefit of Cardinal Wolsey."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The poetical department of the next number of the Post will contain "Fancy's Sprite," by "Wilfrid"—"Zarah and Ismael," by "Selim"—"Stanzas," by "Ida," and "Lines written for an Album," by "W. C. B."

"Lemicus," who has a number of articles on file, which have been furnished as originals, should be reminded—we presume he is already apprised of the fact—that a writer in the "Port Folio," of 1811, has been guilty of the unpardonable offence of "stealing the thoughts" of the article published in the Post some weeks since, entitled "The Evening Primrose," over his signature.

Did the author of the "Week's Tour" expect to beguile us into a publication of his billingsgate lucubrations, by sending us a single number? He surely could not expect that we should disgrace our columns by a narration of his witless obscenities, and we are surprised that he should have the impudence to send them to us.

Cynthio, Eversad, and Z. are received.

The navigation of the River Delaware has been for some days embargoed by the ice. Our Marine Journal will be re-commenced as soon as this restriction is taken off.

During the present times of depression and general deterioration of business, it is believed that many of the respectable poor find it difficult to procure a comfortable living, and it has been suggested whether some plan might not be adopted which should remove the evil. The one devised by Mr. Owen, of equal communities of interest and services, is by many considered as the most feasible, and recommended as the best means of preventing pauperism, and of enabling the industrious poor man to support his family in comfort, at the same that it raises him from the state of degradation to which his circumstances have subjected him, to the dignity and immunities of men and citizens. Should the members of the different benevolent institutions be convinced that they cannot remove the misery which their efforts ameliorate, they may, perhaps, be induced to consider this plan, and to give it their friendly co-operation. A Society has been formed in this city, of which Mr. Israel Young is Secretary, for the promotion of commonwealth communities, which holds a meeting every Thursday evening, at seven o'clock, in the School room of Mr. Peck, back of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets, where those who are friendly to the project, rich and poor of both sexes, are invited to attend.

A bill is now under consideration in Congress, which allows six hundred and forty acres of good uncultivated land to each married man, and half that quantity to unmarried men, who are disposed to form a settlement on the Oregon or Columbia river, which empties into the Pacific Ocean in latitude forty-nine degrees north, with sufficient money to form a permanent establishment. This, it is thought, will afford an excellent opportunity for societies of this character, where the enterprising and virtuous poor might soon become rich and happy. Similar societies have been formed, and are forming in various parts, and we scarcely need to add, that we wish them success commensurate with their philanthropic views and exertions.

THEODORIC—A *Domestic Tale.*
BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

We opened this little volume with no ordinary expectations, which a perusal of its contents was so far from realizing, that we closed it in entire disappointment, mingled with regret that an author so distinguished, and whose prior productions so eminently entitled him to such distinction, should so far compromit his well-earned reputation, as to fabricate verses which would reflect no credit upon even the humblest rhymster of the unpretending Saturday Evening Post. "The Pleasures of Hope," which we have always esteemed as one of the proudest productions of the age, and with the author of which, we have felt it an honour to be contemporary, manifested such an intimate acquaintance with language, such purity of diction, and beauty of expression, with such bewitching tenderness of thought and pensive richness of imagination, as justly to create the expectations which we felt on opening a work from such a favourite author. We have said that we were disappointed, and as we would not willingly be considered as overweeningly fastidious, we shall attempt to fortify our position by a brief analysis of the work.

The foundation of Theodoric, if we say nothing of its construction, is such as is admirably suited to the genius of the author, who has never been distinguished for that fervour and aptitude of imagination which can

> "Create
> From over-feeling, good or ill,
> And be the new Prometheus of men."

His province is not "to raise the whirlwind or direct the storm" of human passion; but to excite the sweeter and more tender emotions of the human heart; and seated as it is, in the calm and sequestered regions of Helvetia, and unfolding the sorrowful but noiseless story of a broken heart, with its concomitant woes, it affords the proper scope for a muse like his, that shrinks from a delineation of the more turbid and stormy passions. The author seems determined you shall not tire in your progress, for he takes you along with such a rapidity, through the eventful scenes of his tale, as to remind you of the winding up of an after-piece, on a cold winter's night, rather than the delineation, by a highly-gifted poet, of the melancholy incidents of human life, which so often blight the long-cherished and delightful dreams of youth, and "leave the young heart sear and desolate." But we cannot dwell on the barrenness of the story, and shall confine ourselves to the manner in which it is developed.

Theodoric is a Captain in the Austrian service, and has under his command a youth named Udolph, a native of Switzerland, who has a sister, who, like many a sister, possesses a very romantic and enthusiastic mind, which, as is frequently the case with other silly girls, induces her to fall desperately in love with Theodoric, merely from the account given of him in the letters of Udolph, her brother. The emotion is carefully locked up from the gaze, nay the very suspicions of the world, and bursts only in secret, and rages the more uncontrolled and painfully from being undisclosed, and from never having seen the idol of her affections, whom she has invested with the characteristics of a hero of romance.

Theodoric is, of course, unacquainted with the flame which has sprung up in the bosom of the fair Helvetian, and that himself is the object of her heart's idolatry; and, having a desire to travel, departs for "the sea-girt and fast-anchored Isle," where he in turn falls in love, and marries. Soon afterwards, private affairs recall him to Switzerland, and for the first time he visits the family of his friend Udolph. A personal acquaintance confirms the ill-fated passion of the unfortunate Julia, and his prior marriage with another plunges her into the deepest despair. Theodoric very properly exhorts her to forget him, and returns to his bride in England; while the heart-stricken Julia pines away in the coldness and solitude of her native mountains,

> "Till death in pity brings her kind relief,
> And parts her from her sorrows—eternally."

Thus much for the plan of the story: its execution is extremely common place and prosaic. We have not room for any considerable extracts, and shall select only a few such specimens as our limits will allow, and which we commend to the notice of "Moses," as affording a rare opportunity for the exercise of his critical acumen. Who can believe that these words are put in the mouth of an ingenuous and high-minded youth, by the author of "The Pleasures of Hope," to dissuade a hapless maiden from an attachment as unfortunate as it was hopeless?—

> "Swear that when I'm gone, you'll do your best,
> To chase this dream of fondness from your breast."

The work, of course, *has some beauties*—but its faults are more than sufficient to throw them in the shade, supported as they are by the high authority of name and reputation.—It has been commended by none but those whose business it is to commend the works of certain authors, and who would praise the veriest trash, provided the title-page bears the name of an imposing individual. We give a few more specimens of the prosaic, that our readers may not charge us with harshness, and though we have not taken them consecutively, yet we assure them that there are but few pages in which they do not abound.

> "Alas!" she said. "I warn'd conjur'd my child,
> And griev'd for this affection *from the first*;
> But like fatality it has been nurs'd."
> "Fair being! with what sympathetic grace
> She heard, beware'd, *and pleaded Julia's case.*"
> Forwarding these great events, she dictated
> These words to you."

The volume is made up of smaller pieces, which in general have appeared in the New Monthly Magazine, of which Mr. Campbell is Editor. With the exception of "Ritter Dam," and one or two others, the pieces discover nothing which should distinguish them above the innumerable "stanzas," etcetera, with which the press is deluged at the present time; and the whole work manifests a disregard of the motive avowed by the immortal Virgil, that he was writing for posterity, which is sufficient to convince the most cursory reader, that its contents, like Peter Pindar's razors, and most of the patent nostrums, were made to sell, rather than to use.

VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.

H. S. Tanner, of this city, has recently published, in one volume octavo, "A general outline of the United States of North America, her resources and prospects; with a statistical comparison, shewing at one view the advance she has made in national opulence, in the last thirty years; including a particular account of existing and contemplated canals and other internal improvements, throughout the country—illustrated by maps, views," &c. We have not had an opportunity of examining the work, but it is spoken of as a faithful delineation of the present condition of the United States.

On Tuesday, about two o'clock, a most daring robbery was committed at the office of Mr. Benson, the Broker, South Third street. A fellow entered the office, and asked Mr. Benson to change him a ten dollar note.—While he was in the act of counting the silver for the note, a second fellow entered and struck Mr. Benson several blows with a large bludgeon. Leaving Mr. Benson completely lifeless for the moment, the robber commenced rifling the notes and other money from the counter. Mr. Lamb, President of the Mechanics' Bank, who stopped just this moment, was also assaulted by the robber, and received one or two blows from him with his bludgeon, and was threatened with a dirk which the fellow drew upon him. In the scuffle, Mr. Lamb kicked the hat aside into which the robber had put some of the money, and thus saved that portion of it. The fellow then retreated; and before the alarm could be given, had succeeded in getting out of sight. The police are in active search after him, and it is confidently hoped will succeed in capturing him. Mr. Benson was seriously injured in person, and has lost a very considerable amount of money in New Hope notes.

Our aged and much respected fellow-citizen, GODFREY HAGA, Esq. who died on Monday morning last, made, by his last will, the following disposition of his property. To the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1000 dollars; to the Northern Dispensary, $1000; to the Southern Dispensary, $1000; to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $1000; to the German Society, $2,000; to the Bible Society, $4,000; to the Widow's Asylum, $5,000; to the Orphan's Asylum, $10,000; to sundry persons, $50,000; to the Brethren's Church (the Moravian Church) in Philadelphia, $2,000; for the relief of superannuated preachers, their widows, and missionaries and their widows, belonging to the Brethren's Church, $6,000.

To the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, $20,000. This constitutes a fund, the interest of which is to be applied by the Society for the purpose of educating pious young men at Nazareth Hall, for the Gospel Ministry.

The residue of his estate, valued at more than $200,000, is bequeathed to the said Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, and to be appropriated from time to time, as the Society shall direct.

COMMUNICATED.

TO ARTISTS.—The Lectures on Anatomy as applied to the Arts, to be delivered by Professor BELL, will commence on Monday the 14th instant, in the "*Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts,*" and until the course is completed, a Lecture will be given every Monday and Friday, between the hours of 12 and 2 o clock.

Those entitled to the privileges of the institution that have not received tickets, are requested to call upon the Committee of Arrangements, who will furnish one to each person gratuitously, on producing a certificate from an Academician stating that the individual is regularly engaged in the practise or study of the Fine Arts. Charles B. Lawrence, S. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom; Thomas Doughty, 43 Sansom; and John Neagle, 116 Walnut street, are the Committee of Arrangements.

JOHN NEAGLE,
Sec. Penn. Academic ans.

Postscript.

☞ We congratulate our readers on being enabled to announce, that on Wednesday last, upon the first ballot in the House of Representatives, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS of Massachusetts, was elected President of the United States from the fourth day of March next, when the present term expires. This intelligence reached this city yesterday afternoon, in the National Intelligencer, and may be relied on. The ballot stood as follows:

Mr. ADAMS received the votes of Thirteen States, viz. Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Louisiana.

General JACKSON, received the votes of Seven States, viz. New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, South-Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Indiana.

Mr. CRAWFORD received the votes Four States, viz. Delaware, Virginia, North-Carolina, and Georgia.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. George C. Potts, WILLIAM WALKER, to Miss SUSANNA BARBARA NUTZ, both of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, WILLIAM P. LAWRENCE, of Delaware County, to LAVINIA K. AUSTIN, of this city.

On Monday, the 31st of January, by the Rev. Thomas J. Kirs, Mr. JOHN CARVELL, to Miss REBECCA WHITEMAN, both of this city.

On Thursday, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Thomas J. Kirs, Mr. JOHN EDWARDS, to Miss MARY RUTTER, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 8th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. RICHARD PARKINS, to Miss CLARA STEVENS, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr. SAMUEL P. JONES, to Miss MARY N. VANCE, all of Southwark.

On Thursday evening, the 3d inst. by Robert Wharton, Esq. DAVID ROSE, of Haddonfield, to REBECCA S. daughter of Joseph Bispham, of Moorestown, N. J.

On Monday evening, the 8th inst. by Alderman Bartram, Mr. WILLIAM PENNOCK, of West Marlborough township, Chester county, to Miss MARY PENNOCK, of London Grove township, Chester county, Pa.

On the 26 inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, JONATHAN JONES, to ELIZA DAVIS, both of the township of Moyamensing.

On Wednesday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. JOHN SIMPSON, formerly of Charleston, S. C. to Miss MARY BARKER, of this city.

DIED,

On Thursday afternoon, in the 19th year of his age, BENJAMIN BARNES, son of John H. Barnes, Esq.—The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his Father's house, No. 32 South Second street, this afternoon at half past 2 o'clock.

Yesterday morning, SARAH, wife of Richard Green. The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 15 Fromberger's Court, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

On Wednesday evening, after a long illness, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. ANN DAVIS.

On Tuesday morning, in the 49th year of his age, SAMUEL EWING, Esq. Counsellor at Law.

On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. MARY BOWEN, consort of Mr. Joseph E. Bowen.

On Sunday, the 6th inst. Mr. JOHN RUSSELL, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 5th inst. near Doylestown, Bucks county, Pa. HUGH HENRY, Esq. formerly well known as a highly respectable inhabitant of this city, aged 81.

On the 3d inst. SARAH M. FOX, relict of Samuel M. Fox, Esq. late of this city, in the 59th year of her age.

On Monday morning, the 7th inst. aged 76, GODFREY HAGA, Esq. an old and respectable citizen.

On Saturday morning, the 5th inst. in the 19th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. HELMUTH.

On the 23d of Dec. at New-Orleans, Mr JOHN MILLS, of Philadelphia, in the 49th year of his age.

On Friday morning, the 4th inst. Mrs. BRIDGET, wife of Mr. John Brown, aged 42.

On Friday morning, aged 62 Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK AUGUSTUS HAUTO, a native of Germany.

On Tuesday afternoon, in the 31st year of his age, Dr. JOHN LEAMAN.

On the 6th instant, FREDERICK SCHWEKKARD, in the 26th year of his age.

On Tuesday afternoon, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. MATTHEW DOKE.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED at P. I. DECKER's OFFICE, N.W. corner of Chesnut and Third sts.

	Per Ct. Dis.		Per Ct. Dis.
U. S. Br. Banks	½	Harrisburg	0
N. Hampshire Banks	½	Northampton	0
Burlington, (Vt.)	½	Columbia do.	½
MASSACHUSETTS.		Farmer's B. Bucks.	½
Boston Banks	par	York Bank	½
Springfield Bank	1½	Chambersburg Bank	½
Hampshire, North'n	1½	Farmers B. Reading	1
Salem Banks	1	Gettysburg Bank	½
Worcester Bank	1½	Carlisle Bank	½
Other Mass. Notes	1½	Swatara at Harris'g.	½
RHODE ISLAND.		Pittsburg B.	1
Providence Banks	1½	Centre	20
Wash'ton, Westerly	1½	Silver Lake	no s.
Other R. I. Notes	1½	Milton Bank	15
CONNECTICUT.		Greensburg Bank	5
Middletown Bank	½	Brownsville	8
Phœnix, at Hartford	½	Other Penn. N.	no s.
Derby Bank	½	DELAWARE.	
Bridgeport Bank	½	Bank of Delaware	0
New Haven Bank	½	Farmers' Bk. & Br.	½
Hartford Bank	½	Wilming'n & Bran.	½
NEW-YORK.		Commercial Bank	½
City Banks of N. Y.	0	Branch at Milford	½
J. Barker's B'k	no s.	Laurel Bank	no s.
Albany Banks	½	MARYLAND.	
Troy Bank	½	Baltimore Banks	½
Mohawk Bank	½	City Bank of Balt.	½
Lansingburg Bank	½	Annapolis	½
Newburg	½	Br. of do. Easton	½
Do. Br. at Rhica	½	Do. at Frederick'n	½
Orange Co. Bank	½	Hagerstown Bank	½
Ont. Bk. at Utica	½	Williamsport B.	½
Catskill Bank	½	Bk. of Westminster	½
Bank of Col. Hudson	½	Havre de Grace	½
Middle Dist. Bank	½	Elkton Bank	0
Auburn Bank	½	Bank of Caroline	12½
Geneva Bank	½	VIRGINIA.	
Utica Bank	½	Richmond and Br.	½
Plattsburg	3	Bank of the Valley	½
Bank of Montreal	5	Br. of do. Leesb'g.	½
Canada Bank	5	Do. at Charlestown	½
NEW-JERSEY.		Do. at Romney	1
Jersey Bank	½	N. W. B'k. of Va.	? 5
Banks in Newark	½	Wheeling.	5
B. of N. Brunsw'k	½	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Trenton Ins. Com.	0	Frank. bk. Alex.	no s.
Farmer's Bk. M. H.	0	Merchants do.	do.
Cumberland Bank,	0	Bk. of Columbia	30
State Bank, Cam.	0	All other banks	½
Do. Elizabethtown	½	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Do. N. Brunswick	½	St. Bk. at Raleigh and branches	? 3 5
Do. Patterson	½	Cape Fear	3
Do. Morristown	½	Newbern	3
Do. Trenton	5	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Sussex	½	State B. generally	1½
Salem S. M. B. Co.	0	GEORGIA.	
PENNSYLVANIA.		State B. generally	3
Philadelphia Banks	0	Augusta B. Co.	no s.
Easton	0	KENTUCKY.	
Germantown,	0	Bk. of Kentucky and branches	? sale 5
Montgomery Co.	0	OHIO.	
Chester Co. W. C.	0	Chillicothe	5
Delaware Co. Ches.	0	Most others	no s.
Lancaster Bank	1		
Farmers' Bk. Lan'r.	½		

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. CREASE, No. 41, South East corner of Chesnut and Third streets. 12t

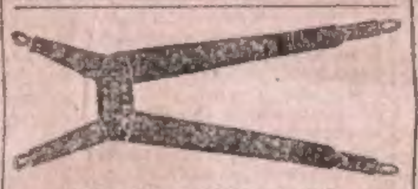
INSOLVENT DEBTORS

CAN have their Bonds, and final Petitions to Court, correctly and legally drawn out for two dollars, on application at No. 7 North Sixth street, one door below South Alley. feb 12—tf

A FARM,

Containing 106 acres of excellent Land; 60 acres of thereabouts clear. A two-story frame house, 18 by 22, with a cellar kitchen under the whole. A never-failing spring of excellent water near the door, and other improvements. A saw and grist-mill within half a mile.

The above-described property is situated in Wayne County, Sterling Township, Pennsylvania, 120 miles from Philadelphia. For sale or exchange for property in the City or Liberties. For information apply to ROBERT WALLACE, Lumber Merchant, No. 512 North Front street, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia. feb 12—3t*



SARAH DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes; and hope that their attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. feb. 12—tf

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE
CITY FEATHER STORE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FEATHERS, of every description, (wholesale & retail,) which for lustre, durability, and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city.

Ladies' Fancy Feathers—Plumes of different shades, Birds of paradise, Marabou, Ostrich, Vulture. Military Feathers—Ostrich, Vulture, Chicken.

With all kinds of Military Trimmings. Will be sold at very reduced prices.

Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch, by

WM. G. CREASE,
No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut sts.
N. B. Feathers Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired, at the shortest notice. feb 12—6m

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

No. 121 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia,

Union Canal Lottery,

15th Class—New Series.

TO be drawn on Wednesday, the 9th March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers—eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of		$ 30,000 is	$ 30,000
1	—	10,000	10,000
2	—	5,000	10,000
3	—	2,138	6,414
20	—	1,000	20,000
32	—	500	16,000
96	—	100	9,600
204	—	50	9,900
1,700	—	10	20,900
10,000	—	6	96,384
12,110 Prizes			$206,320
24,220 Blanks,			
24,220 Tickets, at $8,			$201,320

☞ A large proportion of this Lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination Nos. from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $64, less the deduction of 15 per cent, with so many chances for the Capital Prizes.

Packages of 20 tickets by certificate, may also be had by the payment of the difference between the price of the tickets and the amount which they must of necessity draw, such difference being $65 60

The tickets will remain at the scheme price, ($8) until Wednesday, the 12th instant, when they will be advanced to $7.

J. B. YATES,
A. M'INTYRE, } Managers.
Jan. 8—tf No. 121 Chesnut street.

Information Wanted.

A LAD named GEORGE HENNEY went away from his parents, about the 12th of July last, and has not since been heard of. He is about 13 years of age, 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, round shouldered, and fair complexion. He speaks the Lancashire dialect, having recently come from England. He is supposed to have gone to New York, having been seen on the Bristol Road shortly after he went away. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his parents, directed to Abraham Collard corner of Christian and Front streets, Philadelphia.

☞ Editors of Newspapers will much oblige a distressed family, by giving the above an insertion in their publication. feb 5—3t

CHARLES EVANS's PRESS-SCREW MANUFACTORY, No. 29 Bread street, (or Moravian Alley,) Philadelphia, where he has on hand, Press Screws for Pullers, Paper Makers, Book Binders, Tobacconists, &c. also, Screws for raising Mill Stones. All kinds of work done. Copper and Silversmith's Tools made on reasonable terms. A supply of the above Screws are kept at A. Shaw's, south west corner of Third and Arch streets. 19s

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 46, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood,
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Ballard Balls of seasoned Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Vicks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose screws and Engine Work,
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles Fliers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. may 28—6m

Travellers by the following Routes TAKE NOTICE,

That the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Elkton, Dover and Chestertown Mail Stages,

LEAVES and arrives at the subscriber's, in the following order, viz:—Philadelphia and Wilmington Mail Stage, via Darby and Chester, will run daily, leaving both places at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at 1 o'clock, P. M. For seats to Philadelphia, apply at Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, sign of James A. Bayard; and for seats to Wilmington, apply at the United States' General Mail Stage Office, No. 30 south Third street; at Patterson's Inn, sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 21 south Third street; at Ellerslie's Hotel, No. 11 south Fourth street, and Taylor's Inn, (Cross Keys) No. 18 north Fourth street, Philadelphia. Fare, one dollar.

Wilmington and Elkton Mail Stage,

Via Newport and Christiana.

Will run daily, (Sundays excepted)—leaving George Peacock's Inn, Elkton, at 5 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning leaves Eli Lamborn's Inn, sign of James Bayard, at one o'clock, P. M. This line is continued to Frenchtown, and arrives in time for the Baltimore Steam Boat.—Fare one dollar and fifty cents.

Wilmington and Georgetown MAIL STAGE,

Via New Castle, St. Georges, Cantwell's Bridge, Smyrna, Dover and Milford.

Will run three times a week—leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Georgetown the next day at 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, leaves Georgetown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at 5 o'clock, P. M. the next day.—Fare through 5 dollars and 25 cents. This line is connected with the Virginia Mail Stage line, William D. Waples being a proprietor in both lines, which leaves Milsborough every Wednesday morning, passing through Berlin, Point-town, Snowhill, Horn-town, Accomac Court House, Bell-Haven, Franktown, and Northampton Court House, Virginia, to Lloyd's Ferry, from thence crossing the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk.

Wilmington and Chestertown MAIL STAGE,

Via Middletown, Warwick, and Georgetown Cross Roads.

Will run three times a week, leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at 5, P. M. Returning, leaves Pearcock's Inn, Chestertown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Wilmington at 5 o'clock, P. M. This line is connected with the Easton Mail Stage. Fare to Chestertown, 3 dollars.

feb 5—3m ELI LAMBORN, Proprietor.

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE,

RUNS from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 244 Market street, above Seventh, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Third, Fifth and Seventh days, and passing by the way of the Gulf, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, dines at Kimberton, and arrives at the Springs at 4 o'clock. Returning, will leave Eames Bones' inn at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Kimberton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 2 o'clock.

KIMBERTON STAGE also leaves Jefferies' Hotel every Fourth and Seventh days of the week, during warm weather, at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at the Buck, (Jonathan Miller's) dine at William Roger's, Kimberton, and proceeds to the Springs in the afternoon, whenever passengers give it the preference. New stages and good horses are provided, and every attention will be given to render the line satisfactory to passengers.—All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES BONES,
S. C. JEFFERIES,
2d mo 5—3m SAMUEL WHITE.

THE WEST CHESTER STAGE,

CONTINUES to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR's, sign of the Cross Keys, North Fourth street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning, for West Chester. Returning, leaves West Chester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at seven in the morning. All baggage at the owner's risk.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

N. B.—Joseph Taylor returns his thanks to his friends for their past support, and hopes, by strict attention to their accommodation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, it being a central situation for business.

feb 5—3m JOSEPH TAYLOR.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Asa Kirby, jun. (Attor'y. &c. of Ebenezer Bassett, deceased,) complainant, and Joseph C. Dilkes and Rachel, his wife, and Hugh F. Hollingshead, and William Platts, defendants, } On bill, &c.

IT appearing to this Court that the complainant has filed his bill in the above cause against the above-named defendants, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable to the third Tuesday of January instant, but that the defendants, or either of them, could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and that they, or either of them, have not caused their appearance to be entered, as in case such process had been duly served; and it being made to appear by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Joseph C. Dilkes, and Rachael, his wife, and Hugh F. Hollingshead, and William Platt, reside in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania—It is thereupon, on this twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, on motion and in behalf of John E. Jeffers, Solicitor of the complainant, by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants, Joseph C. Dilkes and Rachael, his wife) Hugh F. Hollingshead, and William Platt, appear and plead, answer, or demur, to the complainant's bill, on or before the first Tuesday of April next, or that, in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said Joseph C. Dilkes, and Rachael, his wife, Hugh F. Hollingshead, and William Platt, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them, or be published within the said twenty days in the "Bridgeton Observer," a newspaper printed at Bridgeton, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week; and also, within the said twenty days, in a newspaper printed and published at Philadelphia, and be continued therein for four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true copy—JOHN WILSON.
feb 5—6w*

FORTUNE'S HOME,
No. 129 CHESNUT STREET.

DRAWING of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 14th Class—New Series, which took place on Wednesday last in this city. Numbers drawn,

47, 4, 29, 8, 54, 33, 22, 30,

Which gave the Capital Prizes therein to the following Numbers, viz.

	Combination.							Order.	
*25322	22	30	33	6	7	8	—a prize of	—$20,000	
* 6059	4	54	30	2	6	7	do	1000	
*29568	29	54	33	3	5	6	do	1000	
*11411	8	54	22	4	5	7	do	1000	
*11679	8	54	30	4	5	8	do	1000	
*11390	8	33	22	4	6	7	do	1000	
*11658	8	33	30	4	6	8	do	1000	
*25322	54	33	22	5	6	7	do	1000	
*25343	54	22	30	5	7	8	do	1000	
* 6416	47	4	54	1	2	5	do	500	
*29641	47	29	54	1	3	5	do	500	
*11404	47	8	22	1	4	7	do	500	
*30076	47	54	30	1	5	8	do	500	
*30011	47	33	30	1	6	8	do	500	
* 6008	4	29	33	2	3	6	do	500	
* 5168	4	8	54	2	4	5	do	500	

Besides many other valuable prizes.

* All sold by P. CANFIELD, No. 129 Chesnut street.

The above prizes were sold to sundry persons in whole tickets and shares, and certificates of do. in both city and county.

P. C. has also had the pleasure of paying ONE HALF of the $20,000 prize, and the holders of the Quarter and two Eighths of do. as well as the holders of all the other prizes are requested to call at his office, 129 Chesnut street, and receive their cash for the same, and take a chance for more CAPITAL PRIZES, soon to be drawn. jan 8—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 72 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

IRISH LINENS.

THE Subscriber will open this morning, an extensive and complete assortment of Coleraine Brownwife, and other approved bleaches of 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens.

Also on hand, Long Lawns, Linen Cambric Hdkfs, Cambric, Jaconet, and Book Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do Dresden Lawns and Long Cloth Muslins, plain and figured India Mull do. Bombareens, Bombazett and Norwich Crapes, white, red, and yellow Flannels, Baizes, &c.

And recently received, an additional assortment of Silk Goods, consisting of Levantines, Florences, plain, figured and shaded Gros de Naples and Gros d'Ete, Lutestrings, Sewhaws and Sarsnets, plain coloured India and assorted French Satins, white Gros de Naples and Bonnet Silks, figured and plain Satin and Mantua Ribands, Gauze, Crape Lisse and figured Fancy Hdkfs, German Flag and Bandanna do. Gros d'Ete Robes, &c.

HENRY C. CORBIT.
1st mo 23—4tf No. 40 South Second Street.

Wheel Wright's Shop TO LET.

A SHOP near the S. W. corner of Market and Schuylkill Sixth Streets (where a Wheel Wright is much wanted) can be had by a good workman on very favourable terms. Enquire at the Blacksmith's Shop adjoining.

jan 22—4t D. BARNARD & CO.

JOHN CLULEY, Jun.

No. 73 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURES Wire Frames of various Patterns, Wire Wove Sieves to keep out Flies, Brass Wire Work for Libraries, Book-Cases, &c. Neat Wire Bird Cages of all sorts, Wire-Work for Aviaries, Cellar Windows, &c. Screens for Gravel, Lime, &c. Lead Chains, Rat and Mouse Traps, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE OLIO—A PARODY.

The tippling boy to the grog shop has gone,
And at its counter you'll find him,*
And prudently he has buckled on
A Demijohn behind him!

"Grog I love," said the tippling boy,
"Tho' I have drunk an ocean,
I hail thy smiles with rapturous joy,
To thee I pay devotion."

The landlord drew a pint in haste,
The tippler's lips were burning;
And greedily he the cup did taste,
But lo! when round him turning,

A warrant met his wond'ring eyes,
The constables were round him;
He star'd with grief, and sad surprise,
To think that *Hem* had found him!

He wisely took another sup,
In him there was no dodging:
And when he drank the potion up
In prison took his lodging.

"Bottle I love," said the tippling boy,
"Tho' liquor here's not handy,
I shall experience yet much joy,
In filling thee with brandy." LARRY.

* It must not be said that he is in prison, and therefore cannot be found in the grog shop. Moore has told us that the "minstrel boy" was to be found in the "ranks of death." A late imitator has improved upon the idea and left a "sailor boy unshrouded on a "sea beat deck!"

Generous Patronage.—A poet once sent a poem to Mr. Pope, concluding with these lines:

"The most I seriously would hope,
Is just to read the words, A. Pope,
Writ, without sneer, or show of banter,
Beneath your friendly *imprimatur*."

When Pope had read the poem, he returned it to the author, with the subscription money for two acts of his work, accompanied by the following couplet.

"May these put money in your purse,
For I assure you I've read worse."

The mayor of a little town in Burgundy, harranguing the Prince of Conde as he passed thro', said, "of all your highness's government, the smallest would gladly have shewn their loyalty was proportionably equal to the rest, but it was impossible to receive your highness with a royal salute, for 18 reasons: we have no cannon"——the prince here interrupted him, "I am so satisfied (said he,) with this reason, you need not trouble yourself to tell me the rest."

A certain smatterer in letters being one day at a coffee-house, took it into his head to abuse all the modern literati, observing that there was very little wit, humour, or learning, in the present age. Sometime after, Dr. Hayes came into the room, when a gentleman told him how his neighbour had been abusing the *moderns*. "I have not the least doubt, (said he,) but he would have likewise abused the ancients had he known their names."

When Lord Ellenborough was Attorney General, he was listening, with some impatience, to the judgment of a learned Judge, afterwards his colleague, who said, "In —— v. —— I *ruled* that," &c. "*You* rule," said the Attorney General, in a tone of suppressed indignation, loud enough, however, to be heard by many of his brethren at the bar—"You *rule!* you were never fit to rule any thing but a copy book."

Walpole, in one of his letters, tells us, that Lord Baltimore made a whimsical mistake in speaking to the Prince of Wales (father to George III.) on his marriage—"Sir, your Royal Highness's marriage will form a new *aera* in the history of England."

A general whom Talleyrand had one day invited to dine, having kept him a long time waiting, he had dinner served. The officer arrived in the middle of the first course, and excused himself for being so late, on the plea that he had been detained more than an hour by a *Pekin*. "What is a *Pekin?*" asked M. Talleyrand. "What sir," replied the general, 'do you not know that we military men are accustomed to call *Pekin*, every one who is not *militar,?*" 'Aye, aye!' cried Talleyrand, 'tis just like us, who are accustomed to call every one *military* who is not *civil*.'

An honest Irishman was accosted on the quay at Belfast by a brother Hiberman, with "Arrah, Pat, you are going to be in luck to day, boy—you have got your stocking turned wrong side out." Pat turned round with great quickness, and surveying with the utmost complacency the sad remnants of what had once been hose, answered,—"Sure, honey, I know that, and dont you know why I turned them?" No, replied the other.—"Why," says Pat, and he gave a knowing wink with his eye, "bekase they are holed on the other side."

Louis XV. had a knack of striking off the top of an egg-shell very cleverly, at a single stroke of his fork; he therefore always ate eggs when he dined in public, and the Parisian cockneys, who came on Sundays to see the king dine, returned home less struck with his fine figure, than with the dexterity with which he broke his eggs.

It is a fact almost forgotten, that the forfeited Earl of Winton quarrelled with his father; residing some years abroad, and working as a journeyman blacksmith; and when he succeeded to the titles, no man knew where to find him, till accident led to the discovery.

In 1776, an officer of the army, having gone from New Castle to Derby, on a recruiting party, took his dog with him; but left him behind on his returning to Newcastle, on the 16th August. The dog, missing his master, set out for Newcastle, where he arrived on the 18th, having been less than 48 hours performing a journey of 180 miles, on an unknown road!

It is an interesting experiment (says Mr. Parkes) to place a glow-worm within a jar of oxygen gas in a dark room. The insect will shine with much greater brilliancy than it does in atmospheric air. As the luminous appearance depends on the will of the animal, this experiment probably affords an instance of the stimulus which this gas gives to the animal system.

HATS.—In the reign of Elizabeth, the wearing of hats was considered as a kind of luxury, or that assumption of superiority which rendered those who had so far stepped out of their rank liable to a fine, for by the statute the 13th of Elizabeth, every person above the age of seven years, and a certain degree, was obliged, on Sundays and holidays, to wear a woollen cap, made in England, and furnished by some of the fraternity of cappers, under the penalty of paying 3s. 4d. for every day's neglect—Repealed 39 Elizabeth. In the church warden's accounts of the parish of Fulham, is the following curious item:—"1571. Paid for discharge of the parish of Fulham, for wearing hats contrary to the statute, 5s. 6d."

Droll Similes.—"Rough and ready, like a rat-catcher's dog."

Sharp work for the eyes—as the devil said when a broad wheeled wagon went over his nose.

I'm down upon you—as the extinguisher said to the rushlight.

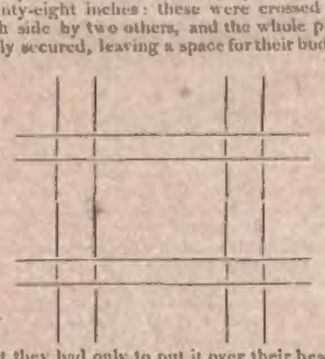
Turn'd soldier—as the lobster said when he popp'd his head out of the saucepan.

Musical and melancholy—as the cricket said to the tea-kettle.

Here we are all muster'd—as the roast beef said to the Welch rabbit.

Every one take care of himself—as the jackass said when he was dancing among the chickens.

Chinese Life-preserver.—The following account of the method employed by the Chinese to preserve themselves from drowning, appeared in the London Magazine for 1759. In the year 1750, says the writer, I was passenger in a ship from Batavia to China, burthen about 400 tons, called the Pridale, Francisco Xavier, commander, freighted by English, Chinese, and Portuguese. Near the coast of China we met one of those storms called a tuffoon, (tau fong,) or a great wind, which carried away all our masts, bow-sprit, and rudder; and in our hold we had six feet of water, expecting every moment the ship would founder. We consequently were consulting our preservation. The English and Portuguese stood in their shirts only, ready to be thrown off; but the Chinese merchants came upon deck, not in a cork jacket, but I will call it a bamboo habit, which had lain ready in their chests against such dangers; and it was thus constructed: four bamboos, two before, and two behind their bodies, were placed horizontally, and projected about twenty-eight inches: these were crossed on each side by two others, and the whole properly secured, leaving a space for their body; so



that they had only to put it over their heads, and tie the same securely, which was done in two minutes, and we were satisfied they could not possibly sink.

VALUABLE EXPERIMENTS.

To show the difference between raw corn, and corn meal cooked, as feed for hogs.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated Dec. 18, 1824.

"Some two years ago, while I was confined to the fire-side by a cold, I amused myself with several experiments, to find the increase by weight of corn, rye, shorts, &c. by boiling and cooking, with a view to economising hog food. I soon became convinced, that wonderful effects might be easily produced; and though I then made a regular record of what I did, strange to tell, I have never, till lately, attempted to put my theory into practice. I have had, since the first day of December, an actual experiment going on between raw corn, and meal made into good thick mush; two pigs, of about one hundred weight each, have been eating, seven pounds each, of raw corn, per twenty-four hours; and two others of near the same size, have had exactly seven pounds of meal made into good mush, between them. These seven pounds of meal, cooked into the state of good stiff mush, weigh from 28 to 33 pounds. I weighed my pigs accurately, at beginning, and weighed again two days since, to mark the progress. The two eating fourteen pounds of corn per day, had increased seventeen pounds in sixteen days; the two eating seven pounds of cooked meal per day, had increased twenty-four pounds in the same time. Here is a saving of one-half the corn. I shall carry them on till early in January, when I shall kill them."

For the Good of the AFFLICTED.

Anderson's Cough Drops
AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

AS prepared by JAMES MELLEN of Hudson, are known by many thousands who have tried them in the United States and in Canada, to be one of the best Medicines in use, for Coughs, Asthmas and Pains about the Breast, and other affections of the lungs leading to Consumption; a very few doses will often, if used in season, allay the irritation and effect a cure, if high fever or inflammation does not exist. To accomodate the public, they are sold in Fifty Cents and One Dollar vials, and have the words "Prepared by I. Mellen," stamped on them, and I. Mellen, in writing, signed at the bottom of each printed direction, and no other medicine is entitled to the Certificates of Moses Kimball, Christopher Cook, or Stephen Seaman, notwithstanding some persons have taken the liberty to apply them to what he calls Anderson's Cough Drops, signed D. L. Smith, offered by S. Potter & Co. but the public may consider it a deception to profit by, as all those cures were performed by the Cough Drops prepared by I. Mellen.

And as a further proof of the efficacy of said Mellen's Cough Drops, which are called Anderson's, in New-York and the Eastern States. The following certificates are added:

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I Hereby Certify, That for more than a year previous to 1823 I was afflicted with a troublesome and alarming cough, which rendered me unable to labor or even to walk many rods without causing profuse sweating, and after trying many things without relief, I obtained a Vial of Anderson's Cough Drops, prepared by I. Mellen, from the use of which I soon found great relief, so as to be able to resume and continue my usual labor, and I have reason to believe that the use of them was the means of saving my life, as I had but little hopes of recovering again when I commenced taking them; and I think them undoubtedly the best medicine in use for complaints of the lungs. ELISHA DAVIS.

Having made use of Anderson's Cough Drops in my family, and having been requested to express my opinion of their efficacy in the cure of coughs, I hereby certify, that a daughter of mine was severely afflicted with a cough for about a year previous to the summer of 1820, during which time she was more or less attended by several physicians; but, appearing to obtain no relief, her life was despaired of. Being informed of the great cures effected by Anderson's Cough Drops, I was induced to make use of a bottle, and in the course of one week only she was greatly relieved of her complaints. After using two bottles she entirely recovered, and now enjoys as good health as ever. From my own experience therefore, I have no hesitation in recommending these drops to the public. MOSES KIMBALL.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been afflicted with the Asthma for 20 years, and the paroxysms were often so violent as nearly to deprive me of breath. During one of the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised to try Anderson's Cough Drops, as prepared by I. Mellen, and I did so, and to my surprise, I was very soon entirely relieved, and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return of the paroxysm of the Asthma, I have made use of the same medicine, and it has invariably given me relief. As it respects the asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty of breathing, &c., I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a remedy, in point of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, that my son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be past recovery of a Consumptive complaint, when I advised him to make a trial of Anderson's Cough Drops, and from the use of them, he has so far recovered his health as to be again able to attend to his business.

JOHN LYSCOM, Surgeon.

Dover, (N. H.) Oct. 1, 1823.

ALSO,

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North-West corner of Market and Second streets; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SMITH & PEARSALL, No. 115 Market street; EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, No. 213 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUSE, corner of Coates and Second streets; PETER WILLIAMSON, corner of Almond and Second streets; THOMAS CAVE, No. 324 Market-street; JOHN W. TOWNSEND, West-Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE and MARGARET JOHNSON, Wilmington and most of the Druggists in the United States.

may 1—ly

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Fancy Chair Making Business, under 17 years of age. Enquire at No. 9 Callowhill street. feb 6—2t*

Conveyancing & Land Agency Office,
No. 103 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Nearly opposite the Merchants' Coffee House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Conveyancing and Land Office, from No. 74 South Second street, to the above place, where he will continue to attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in the City and Country, by private or public sale. Conveyances and writings of all kinds, prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch. A Register of houses, lots, farms, ground rents, &c. for sale, is kept, which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. City property, and ground rents, are entered without charge. Country property, entered and advertised in three daily papers, if wanted, at a reasonable rate. Money procured and loaned on mortgage

P. I. WILTBOHN, Conveyancer

jan 29—tf

LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7 N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Promissory Notes and Drafts

THAT are negotiable, discounted, and money procured on security. Also, Insolvent's Bonds and final Petitions correctly and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on such terms as may be suitable to the condition of applicants. Apply to

CHARLES M. PAGE,
No. 3 North 6th street, near Market.

Office open every evening until 8 o'clock.

jan 15—7t

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,
No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House-keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farmingmen, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support. Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 66 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. June. 1—tf

The Self-sharpening Plough.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has made some very important improvements on the Self-sharpening Plough, to which he now invites public attention.

Ploughs constructed on the Subscriber's plan, are acknowledged, by all who have used them, to be far preferable to any other kind ever offered to the public. The first cost is less than that of any other kind; and as they are so constructed that they require no other sharpening, they will save a very considerable sum to those who use them. The expense of a new point and share, will be from twenty five to sixty cents. The cutting part of the plough is all secured by one nut, which renders it very simple, and not liable to get out of repair. When the point and share are worn on the underside, the nut is unscrewed, and the point and share reversed, which places the sharp edge down, (as they are so constructed that they will sit equally well with either side uppermost;) this has the same effect as sharpening ploughs of the usual construction.

These ploughs are found to run lighter than any other kind, and perform the work equally well. They are made and sold, wholesale or retail, by the subscriber, at his "Self-sharpening Plough Manufactory," No. 402 Market street, where all orders will be punctually attended to. They can be afforded at such price that it would be an object to shipmers to buy them for exportation.

The patent right for the above mentioned ploughs, will be sold for Town-ships, Counties, or States, as may best suit purchasers, by

WALDREN BEACH, *Patentee,*
jan 27—tf No. 402 Market street.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 81 Market street, Philadelphia, have for sale a variety of Printing Materials, which they will dispose of cheap, viz—

1 font Seven-line Pica, (ornamented,) well calculated for jobs.
1 font Great Primer, large or small quantity, nearly new.
1 font Brevier, 600 wt. half worn, the whole or a part, as may be required.
1 small font Minion.
A Wetting Trough, lined throughout with lead.
A Washing Trough, and other materials, well calculated for a country new-paper. jan 29—tf

P. VAN PELT, DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations connected with his profession, at his old establishment (it having been reported that he had removed) No. 149 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Bank of the United States. He makes no claim to *superior knowledge or excellence*, neither is he in possession of *enchanted instruments*, which operate without the least pain—nor of wonderful specifics, that *instantly cure the most violent tooth ache*—but he promises most faithfully his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

P. VAN PELT has always a supply of his Anticorbutic Dentifrice, and the usual remedies for mitigating violent tooth ache, which will be applied gratuitously. dec 18—6m*

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 12 South Second Street, Fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plain JEWELRY; Silver Spoons; Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Britannia Ware; an extensive assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.

*** Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

HOWELL's INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with Cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 74 NORTH SIXTH STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 Cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

☞ A variety of other medicines to be had at the above place. jan. 8—tf

JONATHAN FELL,
No. 52, South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

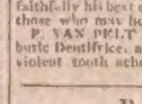
RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of a superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSTARD, in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No. 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE and Ground Black

PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles, by applying as above. jan. 1—6m

FARM FOR SALE,



Situate in Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, eight miles from Philadelphia, on the Southern and Smithfield Turnpike, adjoining lands of Samuel Swift, Dr. John Bartolet, John Cornell, and others, containing 160 acres, 25 acres of Wood. The improvements are two stone houses, frame barn, waggon house, spring-house, with other out-buildings, a good apple orchard, &c. Any person wishing to see the premises, will call on the subscriber now on the premises.

Jan 29—3t* DANIEL WALTON.

WILLIAM M. URQUHART,
BLOCK and PUMP MAKER,

Second door above the Drawbridge wharf, in Water st

WILLIAM M. URQUHART has commenced business at the above place, and respectfully requests of his friends and the public generally, a portion of that patronage which it shall be his study to merit in the various branches.

N. B. Orders, in any line connected with his profession, will be promptly attended to. jan 29—tf

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

For the promotion, renovation and retention of the Hair.

Decidedly superior to any yet produced.

IN offering the Hair Restorative to the attention of those who may require its aid, in the prevention of the falling off of their Hair, the promotion of its growth, (even in cases of hereditary baldness,) or for the renewal of its growth if impaired by sickness or other causes, the proprietor feels confident that it will equal every reasonable expectation—its efficacy in the cases mentioned, having been most amply tested.

A very few applications of the Hair Restorative, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of Young Hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant, which, by attention in the use of the Restorative will, like the young flower, rapidly advance to healthy maturity. Such have been its effects, as experienced by the proprietor, who had been subject to the inconvenience of baldness for the last 20 years: And in several other cases of a similar nature, the like success has attended the use of the Hair Restorative, as those benefitted are ready to testify, if necessary.

As a general HEAD-WASH, the Restorative is calculated to prove highly useful and agreeable. By using it a few times, the *Scurf* or *Dandruff*, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the Hair, will be finally eradicated from the membrane. And by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the Hair will be HEALTHY and THICK, and acquire additional lustre. Even to those in the possession of good Hair, the use of the Restorative would prove essential, inasmuch as it would aid them in preserving that invaluable and highly ornamental natural covering. To those desirous of the embellishment of Whiskers, it will promote their growth.

As a gentle, innocent, and benign Cephalic, the Restorative may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of Infants or Children, whose Hair may appear deficient. Prepared by C. A. ELLIOTT, 39 Walnut street, and sold at One Dollar per bottle—half size do. 50 Cents. Also, sold at No. 92, North West corner of Second and Walnut streets, adjoining the Merchants' Coffee-House; No. 114 North Fifth street, three doors above Race, and at No. 89, South Front, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

Wholesale purchasers, by applying at 39 Walnut street will receive prompt attention. jan-1—1y

TO LET,

A STORE, situate in Callowhill, between Fifth and Sixth streets, well calculated for the Dry Goods business, and considered a very excellent stand. Apply to

WILLIAM J. KIRK,
jan 29—tf No. 183 North Third street.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

FOR SALE, a very valuable stand, in the village of Holmesburg, nine miles from Philadelphia; the shop is large, of stone, and well situated for country and jobbing work—with a good dwelling house, &c. Near the situation are three Saw Mills, two Cotton Factories, and two Grist Mills, &c. As the subscriber intends, or wishes to leave this part of the country, by the first of April next, he wishes immediate application to be made by any one desirous of purchasing.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.
Holmesburg, Jan. 29, 1825. [29—3t*

Bedding Warehouse,
No. 128 North Third street,
A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HEMMELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattresses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Sea-faring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH. jan 22—1y

NEW MARKET
BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where their friend Keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use; and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cotton, Cattail and Wool. Bedsteads and Window Chairs, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 8—1y

NEW SHOE STORE.

SAMUEL D. BREED & SIMON MUDGE, inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the store, No. 248 Market street, where they offer for sale a general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's Misses, Boys and Children's Philadelphia made BOOTS and SHOES, of the best workmanship and materials, and respectfully solicit that share of patronage which assiduity and exertions to give satisfaction may merit.

dec 25—1y BREED & MUDGE.

PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM
AND MENAGERIE.

No. 272 Market Street—above the Upper Market.

LATE additions to the Menagerie—13 *Living Animals*, among which are TIPPOO SULTAN, the great Hunting Elephant of India, weighing upwards of 7000 pounds. The MAMMOTH LION, from Asia, bull grown, with a large flowing mane; the largest and most beautiful animal of this species, ever imported into America.—A LAMA, from Peru, an animal of celestial speed. A SHETLAND PONEY, a very diminutive and sagacious Animal, &c. &c.

TIPPOO SULTAN was imported into this country about three years ago, and was formerly one of the most savage and untractable of the species. He was bought by Mr. Martin, his keeper, and would never be governed by any other person. The sagacity of this animal, together with the intrepidity and dexterity of his keeper, produce a spectacle, not only curious and diverting, but in some instances horrible to the spectator and dangerous to the keeper. Among a variety of singular marks of sagacity, he takes a stand in the centre of the room, and moves briskly round—his hind feet remaining in the centre, forming a circle with his head—places the keeper on his tusks, and in continued repetition round the circle, tosses him to the height of 10 or 12 feet, and with the most singular and seemingly studied accuracy, catches him upon his tusks and trunk; and in conclusion, gives him a toss into the air, the Keeper turns a somerset in his flight and safely lands on the back of the Elephant. The nature of the circumstance and want of security of the keeper, render this exploit both more dangerous and interesting than the Hanging Feat of the celebrated Mr. Stokers.

Late additions to the Museum. The PROPHECY OF SIMEON, a splendid Painting, by Mr. Street; together with a large collection of other Paintings—76 WAX STATUES—A MECHANICAL ORGAN—A Prepared SEA ELEPHANT, and other Natural Curiosities.

Admittance to ALL 25 Cents—Children half price.

The Museum is a *Large New Building*, four stories high containing four rooms, each 25 feet wide, and 125 feet deep. The two upper rooms are appropriated as a Museum and Repository of Paintings, Statues and other curiosities.

The lower story, together with a large yard and outer buildings, are appropriated as a Menagerie, which already contains upwards of 25 rare and curious Living Animals.

The Proprietor invites the offer of Paintings and other pieces of Art or Natural Curiosities, which he will either purchase or deposit at a fair remuneration. Historical, Portrait, Transparent & other Paintings for sale, will be thankfully received, and deposited any length of time, and carefully preserved dec 11—tf

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,
Back of No 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers furnished at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. nov 12—tf

INDEMNITY.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Continue to make Insurance, on the most reasonable terms, against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,

ON PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IN TOWN OR COUNTRY,

TO WIT:—

ON Dwelling Houses of Brick, Stone or Wood, Barns and out-houses of the same materials, Stock in trade of every description, Mills and Factories, of all classes, Vessels in port and on the stocks, Household Furniture, Books, Plate, Pictures, and Writing Apparel, and, in fine, upon every species of property, (Books of Accounts, and Obligations and ready Money excepted,) liable to destruction or damage by fire.

Insurances on brick or stone buildings, in the city or within a reasonable distance therefrom, in most of the towns in this State and the States adjoining, may be made perpetual. Other property may be insured for seven years, or any part thereof for a proportionate premium.

Insurances for seven years are only charged with the premium for six.

In the case of perpetual insurances, the money deposited as premium may be returned at the pleasure of the assured, and the policy cancelled; the office retaining only one-twentieth of the deposite money.

Orders for Insurance in the country, accompanied with an accurate description of the property, and a reference to some respectable citizen, will be promptly attended to.

The very inconsiderable sum demanded for a perfect indemnification for the consequences of fire, and the well known promptitude with which all claims upon this office have been settled, offer the strongest inducement to every one to secure their property and effects from the ravages of that destructive element. Twenty dollars per annum may save a man from ruin, and a family from beggary, and the business must be unprofitable, indeed, that cannot afford to instil an annual sum, which, supposing it added to the rent of a store, would scarcely be thought of, and ten dollars expended in this way, would repair the furniture which cost three thousand, or numbers a feather for the loss of the fruits of a year's anxiety and toil.

This Company is prohibited, by its charter, from insuring in any insurance, save that of loss by fire, which, with an ample Capital, constantly and profitably invested in the best securities, gives it a just title to public confidence.

JOB EACON, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 101 Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. Jan 29—tf

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 28 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Cavice and other rich sauces. Ketchup, Picalilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Sixth street. *DOOR MATS of a superior quality.*—169

B. D. TOMKINS'S Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 20 South Second street. A complete assortment of Tailors Trimmings constantly on hand. 179

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller No. 113 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

KREYMBORG & HACKHORN, No. 98 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh sts.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

COLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 237 Market street.—166

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for Sale, low, at No. 100, North Fifth street, near Race st. 166—6*

JOSEPH DONALDSON Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 2, North Second street, above Arch street 146—1y*

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 86 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—176

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

ENGLISH GRAMMAR taught correctly in the tenth part of the time usually devoted to it by J. GROUT, in the Shakspeare Buildings.—176

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 104 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 174.

JOHN McCLOUD, Hatter, No. 58 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, discounts promissory Notes.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 258 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, &c.

FOR *the cure of colds, coughs, consumptions, spitting of blood, difficult breathing, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.*

There is perhaps no medical discovery ever established, now more generally approved by the physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life than most people imagine—or are able and willing to believe.—The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as one five to one. Inasmuch then as this fatal disease baffles alike the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it a ready prospect of relief in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and as to cure by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease, and, preventing its proceeding to an incurable state; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption or the consumptive period of life, ought carefully to be attended to.

This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves; after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute this disease, particularly and its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, restores the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may safely be given to infants, for which it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, moving, vomiting, coughs, &c. and is found particularly useful in hysterical, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease, in all its different stages. It is offered for sale by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North West corner of Market and Second streets; Dr. JOSEPH STOUSE, Corner of Coates and Second streets, PETER WILLIAMSON, Corner of Almond and Second streets, THOMAS CAVE, 324 Market street, &c.

Jan. 8—tf

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has Removed his PAPER WARE-HOUSE to

No. 206 North Third Street,

Where he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN.

The highest price given for Rags. jan 8—tf

B. WILLIAMS, *Dentist,*

No. 172 Vine Street, between 5th & 6th sts.

PERFORMS all operations in the line of his profession on terms which he trusts are calculated to give general satisfaction. He invites the attention of the public generally to the information which he has disseminated in the public prints on the subject of preserving the Teeth so as to render them sound and useful during life; and in all cases of decay or injury which the teeth may have sustained at any period of life, will cheerfully give information and advice gratis. jan. 8—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most *genial spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices of the body, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from the accretion of their results or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercury, calomel, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restrictions of moderation in diet. It recovers the vitiated fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of